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Poetry.

WHO WAS ITS MOTHER?

BY D. MUSGRAVE.

For adoption at any one's option,
A beautiful female child.
With golden hair and skin so fair
As the snow-drift undefiled.

Its eyes are blue as the deepest hue
Of the breezy summer heaven.
Come, take it away, for nothing, I pray,
A full surrender given.

"Who was its mother?" is that what you say?
Well, really, I cannot tell;
She was here just one month, and went away
Before she had gone quite well.

She never said, or living or dead,
Of its father one word to me,
But the bitterest tears that ever were shed
Baptised it on my knee.

And she turn'd again and again to kiss
Its lips ere she went away,
"At last, Oh God! has it come to this?"
Was all that she could say.

Then over her eyes she clasped her hands,
And forth from the door she fled;
And who shall say if now she's ands
With the living or sleeps with the dead?"

Then who will have this image of God,
With a soul that cannot die?
Is cheaper than anything else He hath made,
Yet no one comes to buy.

A poodle dog, a paroquet,
And a chattering cockatoo,
Are all worth ever so much a head,
And scarce in the market too.

But God's own likeness in this sweet child,
With a soul to lose or win,
Is offered for nothing at all, and yet
The buds come slowly in.

Oh childless man or woman who hast
Of this world's wealth to spare,
O think of this, then go to your room
And bow to God, if you dare!

Yes, ask him to show you how you can serve
His cause and your fellow-men,
And his answer may be, that you shall see
These words repeated again,

For adoption at any one's option,
An infant three weeks old;
There is nothing to pay, but take it away,
Though worth its weight in gold.

—*New York Sun.*

Selected Story.

MRS. DANA'S SECRET.

"The Lawrences are going abroad," said Robert Dana to his young wife one evening. "I met Tom to-day, and he said he and Carrie would sell on the 26th, and the furniture be sold at auction."

"Oh, how we shall miss them! and what a pity to have that handsome old furniture scattered among strangers! We have had many happy times there, Robert."

"Yes, Annie! it was there I first saw you, do you remember? You were playing chess on that old Chinese chess-table, so absorbed that you did not see me come in; and I stood wondering who that little maid in blue could be. I don't like to have that table sold at auction, dear; I wish it would occur to Carry to send it to us as a farewell present."

"That would be very nice; but as she is not at all romantic, she has no idea how or why we value it."

"I suppose if I offered to buy it, Tom would not accept any pay; and then we should feel as if we had begged a present."

"Yes; and, besides, we cannot afford it, Robert."

"How much is it worth?"

"It must have cost a hundred dollars when it was new; and I presume it will go for fifty, as it is somewhat defaced. We must not think of it, though, dear. You know the last of our 'luxury fund' went for Dickens' reading, and we agreed to have no more treats till fall. I dare say we should not play very often if we had it—reading aloud is so much nicer. Did you bring home Harper's Weekly?"

Thus the brave, conscientious little woman turned away from the tempting theme, and it was not resumed between them. Annie Dana, however, had a great fund of that tough quality which is now blamed as "obstinacy," then praised as "firmness." The more she told herself the chess-table was unattainable, the more did a persistent inner voice reply, "I must have it!" But how? Dozens of schemes occurred to her, but none that seemed practicable. When she awoke in the night, the weary question flashed back, and with it, like an inspiration, its answer. She would write a story for the —— Magazine, and so earn the needful money. Had she not at school, several years before, sent two or three anonymous stories to a country weekly, just for the frolic of it, and had they not been printed? To be sure they were not paid for. She would have almost scorned money then, so deliciously suffering was it to see her own words in print. But there must be the sordid reality of payment now; and how delightful to surprise Robert with the table, show him her article, and enjoy his appreciating praise! But before this climax could be reached much must be done. What should she write about? When find time? How bid for the table? And all without Robert's knowledge? Absorbed in these questions, she appeared sadly absent during breakfast, greatly to her husband's surprise and mortification. After she had put two spoons in his saucer, asked for butter when already supplied, and poured maple syrup over his steak, he began to be alarmed, insisted on feeling her pulse, and inquired if she had slept well. Annie disclaimed sickness, but admitted that her night had been restless, and finally to please him, promised to take a nap during the day. Never having concealed anything from him before, the weight of a secret was far from pleasant; but she consoled herself by thinking how well it would all end. For the first time since she knew him she was glad to have Robert go, so eager was she to be free to plan, perhaps to write her story. Her usual duties about the house were faithfully performed; but the outline of a romance was fluting through her head all the time, and she was glad when free at last to sit down to her desk.

For an hour her pencil flew busily; ideas thronged at her bidding; words came freely to express them. The first sentence only troubled her. Five or six beginnings were made only to be scored out; this seemed too formal, that too abrupt, another too sentimental. She feared she must resort to the charming formula, "once upon a time" the right words came at last, I went on bravely, till a neighbor came in, and the already beloved heroine had to be exchanged for Robert's afghan and every day chat. Then came other interruptions and duties; no more writing that day. The promised attempt at a nap occurred about half an hour before Robert's return, having been entirely forgotten till then; and though Annie lay on the sofa with her eyes consciously closed, for fully fifteen minutes, her thoughts were on her heroine all the time, and once she sat up and made pencil memoranda on the back of a letter, hastily pocketed as her husband's step was heard. By the second night her plot was fully sketched in her mind, and it only remained to put it upon paper. Sometimes a whole day would pass, and not a moment could she find for writing, though exactly in the mood for it. Again, she would have leisure, but an almost unconquerable aversion to her pen; and if she tried to rally her powers by reading what was already written, it sounded like arrant nonsense; certainly no sane editor would accept it. The native persistency of her character, however, enabled her to finish her task, in defiance of many interruptions and discouragements, and the rough draft of her story was completed in two weeks. It was a funny looking affair, on no less than twenty-three pieces of paper—half sheets and whole sheets, backs of envelopes and concert programmes; white, brown, and tinted paper; some in pencil, some in ink, a most disreputable medley; but she was a happy little woman as she scrawled the last line, straightened her cramped shoulders, pushed back her hair from her flushed cheeks, and whispered, "Done at last!" A timely turn of bad weather gave her leisure to copy it promptly. She knew enough to be carefully legible, and to write on only one side of her paper, but was profoundly ignorant of the proper length of a magazine article. In order to make some estimate, she read first her own manuscript, then a monthly installment of "The Woman's Kingdom," and finding the time was about the same began her copying hopefully. Three days more, and this tedious work was done. She was arranging her neat pages when Robert's step was heard on the piazza. She nervously crushed the manuscript into her port-folio, and was just turning the key as her husband entered, but looking so guilty and confused that he exclaimed:

"How scared you look, Annie! Did you take me for a burglar?"

"Oh no; but aren't you early? There's no bad news, is there?"

"No, no, little woman, nothing of the kind. Been writing to mother? She'll be glad to hear from you. Are you going to let me read your letter?" Annie was in the closet getting his slippers, so he did not see her troubled face as she made some evasive answer, and changed the subject. Robert referred no more to her writing, and Annie believed his suspicions were not excited—that he would think of it no more. This was far from being the case, however.

The day before Lawrence sailed, Annie mailed her precious MS. It was too large to be put into a street box, nor would she have dreamed of intrusting so sacred a secret to anything less impossibly official and safe than the central office itself. Had not a dreadful tradition reached her of lighted matches dropped into the boxes by fiendish boys? It was not pleasant to go down State street alone. She hoped she should not meet any one she knew—Robert least of all. Fortunately his office was safely remote, in Pemberton Square. At last she gained her destination, pushed by the crowd, flushed from being stared at, breathing fast with hurry and excitement, but quite resolute, and with a sort of vague belief that she was more likely to succeed in her plan because it was paimful in the execution. In her ignorance of postal law, and her fear least some harm might befal her MS., she had wrapped, tied and sealed it with comical security, thereby doubling its weight. She was somewhat surprised to be charged thirty-six cents postage; but had you told her to cut open the ends, and label it "Author's MS.," and put on a couple of two cent stamps, she would have been shocked by the insecurity and publicity of such a method. In her anxiety to make the address legible she had printed it so that "Editors of——Magazine," etc, might have been read across the street. Inclosed with the story was a note asking the editors to accept "Stella's Summer by the Sea," and address reply to "Mrs. Cynthia Sullivan, Brookline, Massachusetts." This elegant *nom de plume* had been adopted after many days of deliberation, for two sage reasons: "Cynthia" was so uncommon there would be small probability of its being borne by any one else, while the common Irish "Sullivan" might induce the postmaster to suppose, when she called for a letter, that she inquired in behalf of her cook. She could not but laugh at the sagacity and ugliness of the combination. Her darling was now fairly committed to the rude world. She felt like a woman on the marriage of an only daughter, as she hurried away, frightened, proud, hopeful, and was soon safely homeward bound in a brown car. Ah! Annie, you little knew that your husband's eyes were on you as you flitted though that crowd; that his evil genius was whispering that Tom Lawrence's office was on State street where you came with that agitated look! All the evening he expected to hear his wife mention her trip to the city; but having had but the one secret errand, she made no allusion to it, and of course, her silence confirmed his fears of something to conceal, and was laid away in his memory, with many another little mystery, to be brooded over in solitude. Annie was naturally so entirely ingenuous and confiding that it was impossible she should have secret occupations without betraying the fact in a hundred little ways, and her husband having—unfortunately for both—a suspicious and jealous disposition, had been tormenting himself all this time in silence, and giving a dozen morbid interpretations of the preoccupation, the changes of color, the willingness to be alone, the reluctance to account for her time, and the locked desk—all of which he had noticed since the Lawrences decided to go abroad. Yes, he had been keen enough to date the change correctly, but his unhappy temper led him to argue thence in a sadly unjust manner. In his defense, let it be known that his childhood had been a warped and unhappy one; that until he met Annie, he had been a lonely, almost a misanthropical man, who having contended long against poverty, injustice, and repeated loss, had acquired a certain cynicism, a want of faith in others' sincerity of his own success. Brighter days, truer friends and Annie's love had done much to free him from these chains, but the tendency was still there. In an evil hour he remembered that Tom Lawrence had once been a suitor for Annie's hand, and fancied that perhaps she now regretted her choice. Was not Tom rich and successful, and a far more genial and loveable man than he? This demon of jealousy, once admitted, was not easily exorcised; and though Robert struggled against it, and sometimes banished it for days, it would return and torment him, till even Annie's caresses seemed but indications that she was acting a part, trying, from a sense of duty, to love him. With such a fire within, no wonder his moods were fitful—his manner now strangely harsh, now mournfully tender. Sweet tempered Annie ascribed it all to the cares of business, dull weather and east winds; feared he was dyspeptic, and strove with forty-sunbeam power to charm him into serenity. As days went on she had her own inward anxiety to bear, for no reply came from the editors. Every other day she inquired at the post office for "Cynthia Sullivan," but without success, till, at last, during the third week of suspense, an envelope bearing that graceful name was actually handed out to her. Well was it that the postmaster was boxed in behind a high wooden barrier, or he must have observed Mrs. Dana's strange agitation over her cook's letter. She lost all sense of the ground beneath her feet as she hurried through the village, and out on a by-road, where, seated in a gap of the wall, behind a tangle of clematis vines and barberry bushes, she read, through happy tears, these beautiful words:—

"MRS. CYNTHIA SULLIVAN.

"DEAR MADAM:—Your MS., 'Stella's Summer by the Sea,' is accepted for —— Magazine, and we herewith inclose for it our check for forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Yours, etc."

There was the crisp, orange-lettered check, the more than realization of her wildest hopes. She felt that these editors were her dearest friends, and longed to do something to express her gratitude to them. It was almost too good to be true, and, as she walked happily home, one hand in her pocket clasping the wonderful letter, she feared she should wake and find it all a dream. Going in, she found on the table her husband's hat and an unopened letter with a Liverpool postmark, addressed to her in Tom Lawrence's well known handwriting. Of course it was from Carry; she never would direct her own letters. But where was Robert? She went through parlor and sitting room seeking him, tearing open the letter meanwhile. Not finding him, she was about going up stairs, but remembering the precious check in her pocket, turned back smiling happily as she recalled its contents, and lock it safely in her desk, quite unaware that Robert was watching her from behind the bay window curtains. Yes, he had seen her come in, more joyously than for weeks past, with Tom's letter open in her hand; seen her look carefully about the rooms, hastily secrete a billet in her desk, and pocket the key. She never used to lock that desk or have any secrets. To be sure, she showed him her letter afterward, but that was from Carry; the incloseure, so carefully hidden, was doubtless from Tom. And yet, while all his worst fears were thus revived, Annie's eyes were so pure and true, her manner so loving and happy, he could not doubt her long. After a night of reflection he resolved that if she had a secret it could not be an unworthy one; he would trust her and respect it. If her heart ever did regret its choice, he would win her back by patient tenderness; for he well knew that if ever man had a guardian angel, his little wife was his.

Now followed many happy weeks, during which Annie showed no absence of mind, made no mysterious journeys, received no private letters. Robert's resolutions were easily kept, and he almost forgot the perturbations of the summer. Coming home by an earlier train than usual one frosty evening in November, as he turned up the hill from the station he saw his wife, a few rods before him, coming from the post office with a letter in her hand. She went slowly homeward, reading as she walked, too much absorbed to hear him behind her. "What can interest her so?" he wondered. Just then the envelope, a common yellow one, fell from her hand and fluttered down the icy path toward him. He picked it up, intending to laugh at her carelessness, but one glance at the address drove all color from his face, all jesting from his mind. "Mrs. Cynthia Sullivan," in a strange masculine hand. For a moment Robert stood still; the November night seemed to close dark and cold around him with a chill that penetrated to his heart. Looking up at last, he saw his wife's light figure for an instant on top of the hill clearly traced against the lowering sky, then it turned into their own avenue and disappeared. Sintram-like, the husband stood listening to the demon within him. Every hall forgotten mystery rose as an accusation against poor Annie, carrying all good resolutions away like a flood. "A secret correspondence! A feigned name! What could it all mean?" Crushing the hateful envelope in his hand, he strode fiercely on, determined to show it to her and demand to be told all. He reached his gate just as Annie entered the house. The light from within gleamed down the path a moment, then the door closed and all was dark and cold.

"She does well," muttered Robert, bitterly; "she shut me out of her confidence long ago."

Suddenly the door opened. Annie came quickly out and down the avenue toward him. Does she see him? Oh no! She is searching for the lost envelope. Her husband drew back into the shadow of the hedge, watching unseen her flurried motions.

"What shall I do?" she exclaimed, in a low, troubled tone, close beside him.

His jealous mood swept over him like a wave; he stepped suddenly out before her, saying, in a cold, hard voice, as he thrust forward the envelope,

"Perhaps this is what you have lost!"

His unexpected appearance, passionate gesture and rude tone, gave Annie a terrible shock. Starting backward, catching her breath with a gasp of fright and pain, she lost her footing on the icy slope and fell down an embankment of several feet to the carriage drive below. Terrified and remorseful, Robert was beside her instantly, only to find her white and silent on her side, her left arm broken under her. Neither of them ever knew very clearly, what happened during the next half hour. Robert took his wife into the house. The doctor came, set her arm, prescribed for a disposition to fever, and ordered entire quiet. Annie scarcely spoke. The doctor was surprised to see one so usually bright and brave, now apparently entirely subdued by pain.—How could the good man know that the husband, whose loving concern was shown in every look and movement, had been the cause of the accident and of the mental distress, beside which, the physical pain was as nothing. Annie had been fully aware of her husband's state of mind when he sprang out upon her. She knew that he suspected her of something wrong; that he was angry; had prejudged her cruelly. With all her sweetness of temper and warmth of heart, she had a good share of personal dignity and womanly pride; and to be condemned unheard, on a mere mystery of appearance, was more than she could well brook. She was too much hurt to offer any explanation. How could she when he had asked none? No; she lay perfectly still, submitting passively to all they did. Robert was more wretched than she, for he felt guilty. The white patience of his wife's face, her silence, and the bandaged arm across her breast, reproached him horribly. He showed the doctor out, and returned to the chamber. Annie did not look up. Martha, the cook who was very fond of her young mistress, was sitting beside her.

"If you please, Mr. Dana, I'll stay with her while you have your tea. It's all ready below, Sir."

Annie did not speak, so he went down and made a forlorn attempt at a meal. How empty the room was without its queen! how utterly desolate! He kept trying to think what he had said in that wild moment at the gate. He knew he had called her by every loving name while he was bringing her in, but he could not remember that she had returned one kiss, one loving word. She had only said, "Take care, Robert; it is broken;" and afterward, "Don't mind, it does not hurt much;" but her eyes had been averted, and her voice had a repressed tone that he had never heard in it before. By and by he went back, sending Martha away. Annie's eyes were shut, but he felt sure she was not sleeping. Her cheeks were brightly flushed, her breathing rapid.

"She is as unhappy as I am," thought Robert. "How can she have the perfect repose the doctor ordered till we understand each other and are reconciled? This silence is killing us both. Somebody must speak first. It is she who is in the wrong, surely it is; and yet why cannot I look at her and believe it? Why do I feel myself the guilty one?"

He leaned over his wife and studied her sweet face eagerly, as these thoughts agitated him. She felt him near and yet how distant! Hot tears sprang to her closed eyes, hung on the thick lashes ran over her burning cheeks, but she dared not look up. Pride was afraid of giving way. Robert saw her lip tremble, her tears fall, and he broke down.

"Oh, Annie, my wife, speak to me! look at me! I am afraid I have been harsh and cruel to you; but why do you have a secret from me!"

Wide open, honest, fearless were her eyes then.

"Robert! Robert! it was no harm. Could you not trust me? But I will tell you everything. I never will have another secret. I hated myself all the time. But it was only a story for a surprise; and I am so glad that I need not be sly any more!" And then she burst into such wild sobbing and crying that Robert was fairly frightened.

He had never seen her beyond her self-control before, and, like all quiet and serene persons, her giving way was entire, and most distressing. It was a long time before she could tell her story coherently. In vain Robert begged her to wait till morning, assuring her that he was perfectly satisfied. She felt assured she could not sleep till every cloud was cleared away; so at last, interrupted by her own tears or laughter, by his tender caresses and self reproaches, the whole history of the manuscript, the table and letters was told. How the husband felt, as every link in the chain proved her so tender and true, can not be described. Suffice it to say that he, in his turn, laid bare all his heart before her, and that up on these hours of suffering and confession, of humiliation and joy, their mutual confidence and love were rebuilt upon a tried and perfected foundation. The next morning a reply was mailed to the editor's letter, the innocent cause of the trouble. It contained merely a request for permission to alter the name of Mrs. Sullivan's story; and with Annie's acquiescence, the correspondence ceased, and "Mrs. Cynthia Sullivan" was known no more in the literary world.

A few weeks later, on the evening before Robert's birthday, his wife failed to meet him at the door on his return from the city, but in the parlor he found her, blushing and radiant, sitting at the dear old chess table, trying in vain to keep the traditional look of absorption in her game. The only drawback to the correctness of the picture was the sling in which she was obliged to carry her arm. Perhaps it was this which sent the rare tears to her husband's eyes as he kneeled beside her and held her close to his heart.

Thus the quaint old Chinese table became one of the most cherished of their household gods, the companion of many a cozy winter evening, the silent preacher to Robert against all impatience and suspicion—to Annie against any concealment or disingenuousness. When February's magazine was published, Annie's arm was entirely strong again, and she enjoyed to the full the long desired pleasure of hearing her story read and praised by the voice dearer to her than all the world beside.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Miscellany.

THE MORMONS.

Polygamy as a Religious Principle—The Larger a Man's Family the Greater His Happiness in Heaven.

From Fraser's Magazine.

The religious importance attaching to polygamy among this singular body of people is the direct result of the intensely materialistic character of their belief. Mormonism is essentially anthropomorphic. It teaches that God has a body, parts and passions precisely as we have. He is the progenitor of the whole existing races of men; we in turn may become gods, the progenitors of new worlds. This will depend mainly upon the number of a man's offspring. The divine being who presides over our world perpetually produces souls by generation to be his children; but those remain in an incomplete condition until they are born in the flesh. Millions of these shadowy beings wait at the gates of mortal life for entrance. The man who has few children does these poor souls a grievous harm by keeping them waiting in the dark, while the prolific father builds himself up a great family for the future state. Adam is the head of the first dispensation of our world, and will have a great kingdom in the future. Abraham, as the father of the Israelitish race, will eventually be a god over a universe of Jews. The Mormon assertions respecting the founder of Christianity are peculiarly obnoxious. They do not scruple to aver that the teacher of spiritual religion had a multitude of wives, and that he will be a god in the future state over his own carnally begotten descendants. They allow that all the world's prophets, Zoroaster, Confucius, Mahomet and the rest, have had a certain measure of divine inspiration, and will receive a due reward of honor in the next state. The last elect prophet is of course Joseph Smith. He is to be the head of the new dispensation, and eventually a chief god. The importance of the size of a man's family becomes at once apparent. It will constitute his peculiar title to consideration in the future state, and afford the means of his attainment of divine honors. By the wives a man has here he will continue to propagate his family in eternity. But it is generally held that in the future state no man can add to the number of his wives, since it is written that in heaven "they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God." The effect of this doctrine on the female saints is very powerful. They dare not remain unmarried. They must remain forever isolated, meaningless, useless, unless they are in relation with some man. Their sole honor can be but a husband's reflected glory. So, once united with a man, it becomes their duty, and, inasmuch as they love him, their privilege to advance the glory of his family. Often, with pangs of heart, a faithful woman must introduce to her husband a second wife to divide his affections and his care. Mormon priestcraft has learned woman's capacity of self devotion, and has tried it cruelly. The woman's facility of suggestion, natural to her character, and commonly necessary to her happiness, has left her an easy prey to the tyranny of her new faith. The progress of many centuries is reversed. By civilization and chivalry, by Christianity and the elevation of the Virgin as the ideal of womanly purity to divine honors, woman has been raised to a spiritual equality with man. Mormonism degrades her again to be his slave.

A Father Disinherits His Daughters Because They are Republicans.

The Oxford (N. Y.) *Times* of August 2 contains a report of a contested will that is one of the most singular on record. The will was made by Daniel Cornell, uncle of the Attorney-General of this State, and the disinheriting clause was as follows:

"*Fifth.* Believing that the natural consequences of actions based upon or dictated by the political creed or belief approved of or advocated by my daughters, Cornelia A. Wood and Ruba Houck, have been and are to largely increase taxation, it is my will that the amount of taxes paid by me since 1861, and to be hereafter paid previous to my decease by me, together with the succession or other revenue, tax or taxes to be paid from or on account of property now or hereafter owned by me, be considered as having been paid for on the account of my said daughters Cornelia A. Wood and Ruby Houck, and it is my will, and I hereby direct that they receive nothing from my estate, either real or personal."

The daughter named above employed Henry R. Meggett, Esq., one of the most accomplished lawyers in New York, in opposition to the will, the grounds of contest being that Mr. Cornell was possessed of a mental "delusion in regard to the political condition of the country." One witness gave the following testimony:

"He (Cornell) said he would be d——d if his daughter, who had married a d——d black Republican, should have one cent of his property. This was not far from the summer of 1862. The war of the rebellion had then begun. He said that these soldiers of the Fourteenth were going down South to feed the turkey buzzards, and he hoped to God not a d——d one of them would ever come back."

The Surrogate reserved his decision but the surviving relatives should unite in urging a decision of insanity, even though it would diminish the property some would receive. It will be so much better for the memory of the man.

A Cruel Schoolmaster.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* makes public some of the allegations brought by Mr. J. H. Samson against the Westboro' Reform School, which, if true, prove one of the employes a brute, whose only fit place is within the prison walls, and lay open to very serious censure the officers, who knowing of his brutalities, have retained him in their employ. In one case, by count, forty-six heavy blows were inflicted upon a boy for some trifling offense. The instrument used for this punishment was a round leather tug, eighteen inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, made expressly for the purpose. When the action of the boy whipper was reported to the Superintendent, he stated that he had ordered no more whipping with the strap. About a week afterward, however, it seems to have been used again, even more cruelly.

The same man, says Mr. Samson, giving his name, "took a boy by the name of Redgate, for the trivial offense of speaking in the yard after the parade was called, and beat him so unmercifully that he carried the marks for a long time. The officers were so enraged about it that it was for a long time talked about and denounced. Some of them examined the boy and told me how badly he was cut. I doubted, and was asked to examine for myself. The boy was beaten on Monday, and the following Sunday he was still sick in his dormitory. I saw him, and counted twenty places, from half an inch to two inches long, where the skin was cut off."

In another case this wretch was seen to go up to a boy, not over ten years old, in the dining room, and "knock him down three times in succession, and kick him every time until he kicked him up again."

The *Spy* vouches for Mr. Samson as a man whom it knows, and has no reason to doubt the truth of his statements. It very naturally calls for an investigation.

Pride is the friend of the flatterer, the mother of envy, the nurse of lust, the sin of devils, the evil of mankind. It hates superiors, scorns inferiors, and owns no equal.

The Solitary Lovers' Bench at Saratoga.

(For N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

One of the saddest discomforts to young lovers, newly-married people, and young gentlemen who desire to get certain young ladies "on the string," is the absence of benches in the park. There is only one bench where two people can sit and talk in the whole inclosure. This bench is in a conspicuous location on the hill, commanding all the approaches, to be sure, and so situated as to incur no very quick surprises on the part of the dog-in-the-manger pirates who spend their time in watching hand holding beaux, or susceptible bachelors, always on the point of proposing. Every lover in Saratoga knows where the double bench is situated. You will always see it occupied morning, noon, and night; while hovering around within accessible distance, will be half a dozen couples, waiting for the next chance to sit there. Yesterday I met an old Saratoga statistician—a rusty old bachelor—who, unseen, has watched this bench for fourteen years. He has the name of every young lady whose hand has ever been held by couples sitting on this bench, the number of kisses stolen or given away, and the names of the stealer and the stealee. He showed me his record book. Great Heavens! What secrets were there. What a flutter it would cause in Congress Hall, I thought to publish them.

"How many young ladies have allowed their hands to be held willingly?" I asked of the statistician.

"Eleven hundred and fifty two," he answered.

"How many unwillingly?"

"Three; but they had false hands."

"How many unmarried ladies have been kissed there?"

"Three hundred and ninety-one."

"How many married ladies have been kissed there willingly?"

"Two hundred and seventy-six."

"Unwillingly?"

"Two—by their husbands."

"How is the proper way to occupy this bench with a sweetheart?" I asked.

"Well, saunter along with a large daily newspaper, spread it over your laps, holding it with one hand, while your sweetheart holds it with the other. This leaves to each a hand free under the paper. These hands will naturally seek each other, and then you can sit and defy detection from the most observing. Such cases I never watch, they defy detection."

Now, for the good of humanity, for the benefit of scolding husbands, loving brides, spooney lovers, and the great army of flirters at Saratoga, I plead for more benches in the parks, more seats for two persons, more seats close together.

A Substitute for Divorce.

An English barrister in Madras has hit upon a neat substitute for divorce. He has simply turned Mohammedan, by which means he does not get rid of his wife, but is enabled to make her life a burden to her in a most satisfactory manner, by bringing other wives into the family. He had instituted proceedings against her in the Divorce Court, but owing to the lady's obstinately good character, had no stronger ground to allege than incompatibility of temperament. His case was, therefore, very unpromising; and hence, it is supposed, his sudden conversion to the creed of Islam. Warren Hastings, in reference to the pecuniary appropriations charged against him, said that, considering the opportunities he enjoyed, he was astonished at his own moderation. The convert in this case possibly entertains a similar feeling as regards himself, for he has as yet extended his matrimonial arrangements by the addition of only one lady. This lady—a young Frenchwoman—is also a convert, having recently been received into the fold of the faithful at a mosque in Vellore. The pair have been married in Mohammedan form, and with great splendor. In the romantic narrative of these events, furnished by the Indian papers, the course taken by the Christian wife is not told; but apart from her claim to maintenance, she may, of course, proceed for the restitution of conjugal rights. It would have been better for the husband, therefore, had he been off with the old love before he was on with the new, for his original spouse may give him a great deal of trouble yet. Still, the notion of the conversion was neat. A change of religion for the removal of incompatibilities has a great advantage over an elopement as it does not interfere with business, and gives one a good character for conscientiousness among people of a liberal turn of mind.

Society and Fashion.

Padded bathing dresses are the latest wrinkle.

Vests of black silk, elaborately embroidered, are promised for gentlemen for full dress next season.

At the —— Hotel, Long Branch, the other day, one little girl asked another to dance with her. "Indeed I won't" was the reply; 'what do I want another girl hugging me for?"

Extravagant dressing has become identified with Long Branch and Saratoga. There a fashionable belle considers it absolutely essential that she change her toilette before every meal, and re-arrange her hair in the evening.

It is said that fashionable ladies, next winter, are to wear overdresses, in the shape of a polonaise, made of scal skin and plush, to be worn over black or brown dresses, with bonnets, muffs and tippets to match.

The New York *Mail* reports that the natives of a Connecticut village gave a young lady visitor, who dressed in the very height of the present flyaway style, with ribbons, dangles and streamers, the complimentary appellation of "the devil's rag bag."

The Sunday observance controversy in Cincinnati has now received another element of agitation, the Jewish residents of that city having petitioned the Common Council to pass a law that no house selling spirituous liquors, wine, beer, lager, or such other intoxicating beverage, shall be open on Saturday, and no person or persons shall be permitted to enter said houses on Saturday by side doors or otherwise; that no theatres or other places of amusement shall be open from Friday evening to Saturday evening and that during the same time no coaches, omnibuses, wagons, or other vehicles shall be allowed in the streets—under a fine of three hundred dollars, or in default of payment imprisonment for three months. The petition concludes with requesting the Common Council to prohibit the driving of hogs through the streets, as offensive to their conscience and morals.

Religious Reading.

From "St. Paul."

"UNTIL THE DAY BREAK."

Will it pain me then forever,
Will it leave me happy never,
This weary, weary gnawing of the old dull pain?
Will the sweet yet bitter yearning,
That at my heart is burning,
Throb on and on forever, and forever be in vain?

From the conflict ceasing never,
From the toil increasing ever,
From the hard and bitter battle with the cold and
callous world?
Will the sky grow never clearer?
Will the hills draw never nearer,
Where the golden city glitters, in its rainbow
mists impearled?

Ah me, that golden city!
Can God then have no pity?
I have sought it with such yearning for so many
bitter years!
And yet the hill's blue glimmer,
And the portal's golden shimmer
Fade ever with the evening, and the distance
never nears!

O weary, weary living!
O foeman unforgiving!
O enemies that meet one on the earth and in the
air!
O flesh, that clogs my yearning!
O weakness aye returning!
Will ye never cease to trouble? Will ye never,
never spare?

Alas! the clouds grew darker,
And the hills loom ever starker,
Across the leaden mist screen of the heavens
dull and gray!
Thou must learn to bear thy burden,
Thou must wait to win thy guerdon,
Until the day break cometh and the shadows flee
away.

The great proof of Christianity is what it is.

As God gains his ends we shall have ours, or rather, we shall aid in gaining his, and find that we have a share in them.

What venom must there be in the corruption of my nature, that can suck poison out of such a sweet attribute as the patience of God.—*Colton.*

It was Rowland Hill who said: "I don't like those mighty fine preachers who round off their sentences so beautifully that they are sure to roll off the sinner's conscience."

I apprehend that Christ's name is, at one and the same time, not only the name of a historic personage, who had his individual peculiarities, but a name that grows around about it whatever there is that is excellent in morals, in piety and spirituality, and whatever is possible in humanity.

Are you building your soul house so that it is sound from bo tom to top, and from top to bottom? Are you building it so that it shall endure in sickness, in adversity, yea, in death itself? Are you building it so that it shall stand when you pass through the flood and through the fire?

The effect of studying the life of Christ is, that after you have devoted weeks and weeks and weeks to one phase of his character, and you are called to write it out, when it is finished, the impression on your mind is that you are just ready to begin on that point; and you throw away your manuscript, and try again.

Grant for a moment that all we can say is, perhaps the case is a God, perhaps there was an Incarnation; we have a right to say, if that perhaps prove to be a certainty, if what we think possible is really the case, then if you think wrongly about it, you will have to suffer the consequences of your erroneous thoughts.

I cannot find what good we get by the amusements, which are only calculated to tempt us to kill time, when we are directed to redeem it; and how far we can, or cannot have our conversation always for the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers, while we are so engaged, I suppose it is easy to determine.—*Rowland Hill.*

A Divine purpose is manifestly working itself out in the ordinary activities of human life. But who shall interpret that purpose for us? Who shall unfold to our dull comprehension life's complicated mystery? Here nature repels inquiry, and keeps the secret inviolably locked in her own bosom; and God's providential, as well as his judicial government, flings over our pathway the shadow of many a cloud.

Descartes was a free and mighty spirit if ever there was one. When undergoing the fatal attacks of his last sickness, which did not, however, disturb the regular connection of his thoughts, those who heard his last utterances were astonished to hear the geometrician and metaphysician discoursing not of the sciences which had so much occupied him, but of the greatness of God, and of the misery of men.

A man ought to be saved as a young tree is saved, being rooted and grounded and lifted up by each year's increase, stretching out hands to heaven, and gaining strength with stature, to stand against the blasts, to defy the frosts, and hail the returning spring with bud and blossom, fragrance and fruit. If some such progress of growth be not possible then the days of active, aggressive piety are already numbered.

The most popular doctrine to preach in these times, and the hardest one to practice, is the old-fashioned apostolic doctrine of self denial. This is the grace that pinches. The daily battle of Christian principle is with that artful, subtle, greedy sinner, self. And the highest victory of our religion is to follow Jesus over the rugged path of self-denial. This is mainly to be done in the little everyday acts of life. The great occasions that demand sublime sacrifices are few and rare.

Pessimism, which reckons everything at the worst, is quite as unmanly and unchristian as Optimism, which reckons everything at the best. There is a Providence that shapes our ends; and when we have labored wisely and faithfully to secure an end, and then have failed, we should accept the result cheerfully and quietly as indicative of God's will.

To husband strength, mental and physical—to husband and govern power, passion, every impulse and every attribute of our nature, so that there may ever be with us the reserve strength for use and enjoyment—is one of the chief secrets of happiness. Excess in pleasure or employment is the bane of life. To stop a little short of the point of repletion is the golden secret.—*Owen Feast.*

"To prompt and steady obedience to my parents," was his reply. "In the midst of many bad examples of youth of my own age I was always able to yield a ready submission to the will of my father and mother, and I firmly believe that a blessing has, in consequence, rested upon me and all my efforts."

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1871.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Croaking is a favorite occupation of the Democratic politicians just now. If they could have a first-class commercial panic their raven wings would glister with a fiercer darkness than ever. But the more they croak the less distinct the evil day appears in the distance. The Philadelphia *North American* has a paragraph on the financial condition of that city which we commend to the attention of these prophets of evil. What is true of Philadelphia is true of every manufacturing and commercial city of the country. The *North American* says:

"So far as Philadelphia is concerned, there can be no doubt that all our enterprises have much more than paid expenses. Wealth never before accumulated here so rapidly, nor was so freely used. Houses never were multiplied faster, nor cost so much money. Capital was never so available for manufacture, commerce, banking, insurance, railways and other lines of investment. The liberality of people of means, in their gifts to public purposes, was never before so munificent. Obviously, then, if the city has increased her burdens, her prosperity has been enhanced in a far greater ratio. We need not ask, therefore, whether, if we go on with our improvements, and the public burdens should increase relatively, it will act injuriously upon the general progress of the city, since we see that everything we do attracts population, enterprise, industry, commerce, wealth, active capital, mercantile ingenuity and artistic skill and talent."

Never did the general legislation of the country on tariffs, currency, taxation, and trade, so happily conduce to the thrift of the honest workers of the country as much as at the present time. Weak industries are sufficiently protected by our revenue system. Laborers find remunerative employment and capital seeks investment in manufactures with confidence—because it fears no destructive caprices on the part of the party in power, which were the dread and despair of the days when the Democracy bore sway. We have no tampering with the currency, so that the currents of trade run smoothly. The growth of cities owing to prosperous manufactures, uninterrupted commerce, and liberal aid by the government to our natural highways of trade, was never so rapid or so great as now. Cities being dependent on the country for bread, their prosperity is the life, also, of the agricultural districts. This is what comes of good government, and of Republican ideas being in the ascendant. Had the Democratic idea of secession or independent State Sovereignty succeeded, what a different tale the country would now be telling! Let a Democratic administration be again inaugurated and we shall have all kinds of tariff and currency tinkering, just such as caused the financial ruin of 1837 and 1857. Let the voters of the country hear and heed this lesson. Let well enough alone. The Republican party has brought in a glad era of financial prosperity, such as never blessed the country before. Let the country wisely prolong the era which is fraught with such unexampled prosperity.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER

The investigation into the causes of the Westfield Ferry Boat explosion, very clearly reveal its cause to be the employment of cheap engineers, and of worn out or worthless machinery. An illiterate and incompetent engineer was employed because his services cost the rapacious employers a few dollars per month less than one who was skilful, painstaking and competent. A new boiler would have drawn a small per centage from their large annual gains, and hence, trusting to blind luck or chance, they concluded that the old boiler would "do," for the present. There was no excuse—not the slightest, for this wicked and disgraceful parsimony. The franchise enjoyed by the ferry boat was one of the most profitable in the country. The Company was literally coining money. Every day there were hundreds of lives, and often thousands, at the mercy of those who run the boats. Every reason existed which could impel honest men to be careful to guard against accident or harm to the persons of those the Company undertook to transport. The extreme vigor of the law should be brought to bear on the criminal neglect which caused such a fearful havoc of human life.

Excursion on ferries and steamers are among the chief means by which the weary laborers of the city escape from the toilsome monotony of city life to get a breath of fresh air and a sight of the green landscape and the merry dance of ripling waters. Our people are wont to go in throngs, and by multitudes. Hence the extreme cruelty and criminality of neglecting any reasonable precaution for the safety of passengers. We are glad to see that this terrible tragedy has occasioned a stir among those who are charged with the execution of the laws. Not only let the law be enforced, but let a stern public sentiment call to account the mercenary and cruel men who, for a pitiful saving in the cost of labor or material, put the lives of their patrons in jeopardy.

☞ Dr. DOLLINGER does not wish to be understood as advocating schism in the Church of Rome, nor to be considered a Protestant. A letter from Munich to the New York *World* represents the following remarks as having been made by him in the course of a recent interview:

The Doctor said, "Tell Americans I am a Catholic still, and hope to die a Catholic. Nothing would grieve me more than to be the cause of schism in the church." Of the reported change to Protestantism, he said, "I have no ambition to play the part of Luther. No Catherine Von Bora is luring me away. I can have no sympathy whatever with Protestantism." He denies that there is any schism in the church, and declares the dogma of infallibility one tending to accord the Pope omnipotent power; it made his power virtually supreme in worldly matters also, and says that in his opposition to infallibility he harmonizes in action with no distinct body, and that while there is a large body adhering to common with him, they seek the overthrow of the Catholic religion, which he only seeks to save from error.

☞ Raise a club or Campaign subscribers for the BLADE. Don't delay.

A GHOST THAT WILL NOT "DOWN."

We have said but little about the dispute going on, and the disaffection existing in the Democratic party concerning the manner in which Gen. GEO. W. MCCOOK, or his friends, robbed Gen. EWING of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. We have regarded it as a nice little family dissension, with which neighborly courtesy forbade outsiders to meddle. We did not suppose the fight could become very fierce as the man who got the nomination we should naturally consider more unfortunate than the one who lost it. Yet, after all, the candidates may have reasons for looking at the matter in a different light. We had supposed that Gen. MCCOOK, with the honorable sensitiveness which usually characterizes public men, would scorn to retain a nomination, if even a reasonable suspicion remained that it was obtained either through mistake or fraud. But he does not seem to be at all thin-skinned. He hangs on by the teeth, not even opening his lips to explain how he came by the votes to gain his nomination. The opposition to Gen. MCCOOK are becoming intensely disgusted with his stolidity. This disgust finds expression through Col. J. M. CONNELL, who "charges home" on MCCOOK, and the fraudulent platform of the party in most vigorous style. He manages to tell the world what we have been saying ever since the Convention sat, that the platform, with its professed "new departure," was a fraud, as the nomination of MCCOOK was a cheat. We do not often quote Democratic authority in seeking to establish truth, but we must give Col. CONNELL'S very forcible and just presentation of the situation of the Democratic cause in Ohio at this time. He says:

"But 'in the house of its friends,' at that Convention, were dealt the deadliest blows to the Democracy it has yet received.

"The action there, the blunders or worse in the nomination for Governor, the witchery which stole away the reason of delegates, and in some mysterious way caused them to forswear their faith, and by public recantation confess that the mission and the creed of the party since the war were false, heretical and wrong, have sickened the hearts of the honest, quiet thinking voters of our party to an extent not yet fully recognized by our leaders, who then voluntarily walked up and sat on the putty stool.

"The voters of our party are not uninformed of the false position the party is placed in. They know we are going before the people this fall with two untruths glaringly conspicuous on our front. First, they know that Colonel McCook was not nominated Governor, and that his principal competitor led him on the first ballot, when the unaccountable mistake or fraud occurred in the announcement of the vote which scores of delegates knew to be false; and they will soon learn how shocked were the friends of our *de facto* candidate for Governor; who believed him to be too high-toned and sensitive to stand in his present disagreeable position, when they discovered that he permitted his immediate partisans to simply say in regard to the fraud or mistake in the nomination, that they could only "hope that it would not get out.

"This, however, is a small matter compared to the falsehoods expressed in the party platform. When the convention took upon itself to declare that the Democracy of this State recognized as accomplished facts the two latest (so called) amendments to the Constitution, and regarded them as no longer political issues before the country, it stated an untruth. Nothing in the politics, then or now, has more affected the hearts and minds of Democratic voters than these, there denominated dead issues. And when, in the second resolution, the convention undertook to say that 'the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution, *as it now is*, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition,' it exceeded its authority, and simply asserted what was shown to be a falsehood.

STRENGTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

The New York *World* having recently stated that the adherents of the Catholic Church in the world outnumbered the Protestant denominations by about sixty millions, the *Tribune* gives the following figures as the strength of the Protestant element in the various countries of the world:

The United States	38,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	25,000,000
The German Empire	25,000,000
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	7,500,000
Holland, Belgium and France	5,000,000
Hungary, Austria and Roumania	6,000,000
Switzerland, German Russia and the rest of Europe	6,000,000
British America including West Indies	4,000,000
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	1,500,000
Liberia, Natal and Cape of Good Hope	1,500,000
Egypt and the rest of Africa	1,000,000
Armenia and the rest of Asia	5,000,000
America southward of this country	1,500,000
Total	130,000,000

The *Tribune* thinks that the number of adherents of the Greek Church might be added to the above, as they reject the claims of the Pope to supremacy over other Christian bishops. Adding the Greek Christians to the Protestants the number will equal the 190,000,000 claimed for the Roman Catholics.

☞ The Republican party holds the confidence of the American people because it is not under the control of a central and powerful ring like the Tammany organization, which controls and gives to the Democratic party the unenviable fame it has. The Republican party acknowledges only the the law of right and the will of the people as its controlling power. It is the party of progress, and of American ideas. It has protected home industry. It has encouraged the liberal enterprises which give thrift and prosperity to the country. It has reduced the public debt, and lightened the taxes. The elections in North Carolina and Kentucky show that the Republican party is known by its good fruits at the South as well as at the North.

THE KUPPENBANGER CASE.

The latest intelligence concerning this remarkable case, is that Mrs. COLBURN, accompanied by her husband, appeared at London, Ohio, on yesterday, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The physician who attended on the deceased says that he was sick for a long time of consumption, and that he had told his friends to look for his death at almost an moment for months before death actually took place. He says that although in constant attendance on him he discovered no symptoms of arsenic poisoning. The investigation will proceed without delay, and further facts will be brought out. The sympathy of the community at this time seems to be turning in favor of the accused woman.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is credited by the *Times-Chronicle* with illustrating the present anxious condition of the Democracy by the following little story:

A boy was observed intently watching for a "woodchuck" to come out of his hole. "Do you suppose you can catch him?" asked a passer-by. "Catch him?" contemptuously answered the boy. "I've got to catch him, stranger. *We are out of meat.*"

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The defeat of the movement to call a Convention to amend the State Constitution of North Carolina is a disappointment to the Democracy which the managers of that party did not look for. The Constitution was framed in the interest of freedom and justice by the loyal element of the State before the rebels had gathered a stock of courage and audacity sufficient to attempt to carry the State in their interest by fraud and violence. The Constitution was felt to be in the way of the Ku Klux Democracy, and hence the anxiety to get it changed into something like the shape it was in before the destruction of slavery. They thought the time had come for the accomplishment of their *coup de etat*. But the attempt has proved a failure. The voters refused by a majority of 10,000 to call a convention.

The election in Kentucky on yesterday was prepared for with great interest by both parties, and was more closely contested than any other election in that State has been for years. The rival candidates for Governor canvassed the State together, and a number of joint debates took place between them. The leading orators of both parties were called into service and the discussions have been very lively and animated. The Republicans did not anticipate the election of their candidates, but the returns so far received show a very marked progress of the party in Kentucky. The most sanguine of the Republicans hoped to reach in the State some seventy-five or eighty thousand votes. Ten years ago the State cast but 1,364 votes for LINCOLN, out of a total vote of 96 216. Four years later the vote decreased to 91,087, of which LINCOLN received 27,776. In 1868 the vote stood 99,566 for GRANT, and 115 839 for SEYMOUR, a Democratic majority of 76,323. In 1859 the Republican vote fell off to 24,759; but in 1870, when the negroes voted for the first time, although by no means with their full strength, the vote stood 57,261 Republicans, to 88,945 Democrats.

The returns received up to the time we write indicate that while the highest hopes of the Republicans have not been met at some points in the State, yet they show that the party is becoming stronger and more confident, and is slowly yet certainly building up an enduring superstructure composed of intelligent and patriotic material. Another National triumph of the Republican party will make it possible for the Republicans of Kentucky to poll their full numerical strength. Many are now deterred by fear from voting as their conscience dictates. But the day of terror and proscription is coming to a close, and the Republicans of Kentucky have made a splendid fight, and a most gratifying progress.

THE NEW LOAN.

The prospects of the new loan are regarded as brightening at the treasury department. The indications, both from abroad and at home, received at the Treasury during the past week, have been of a favorable character. The reluctance of capitalists to part with the old government securities, which have been so steadily growing in favor, and which have yielded their interest with such promptness to the holders, will not be readily relinquished for the new loan at a lower rate of interest. That any progress is made at all is proof that the securities of the government, of all issues, are regarded as among the best in the world. The existence of our bonds proves in many cases a damage to the business of the country. Men prefer to invest in five-twenties, on which no interest is paid, to lending to their neighbors at rates which they can afford to pay. There are some who think Secretary BOUTWELL is paying off the debt more rapidly than the condition of our finances will permit. We do not share in this belief. The public debt is too good an investment. It promotes *laziness* of capital, if we may so speak. Every bond that is cancelled compels the capital it releases to seek investment in merchandise, in manufactures, in railroads, or some other form of active business. A farmer in a pinch goes to a capitalist for money. He is met by the remark, "you cannot afford to pay me what my bonds are worth to me," and hence the money he might have borrowed for his relief is withheld from him. It is therefore good policy in our government to compel capital into other investments. Let the debt be paid as speedily as possible, and let those who prefer long bonds of the government as their preferred investments take the five per cents, or take their money back. The policy of paying the debt as fast as possible is the true way. It heightens credit, and releases capital for the benefit of the country. The heavier taxation required to decrease the debt will be compensated for by greater ease in the money market, and the reduction of rates of interest on money.

THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The announcement that the Cholera has appeared in Persia, and, in a few instances, at other points in the East, naturally excites some solicitude as to the possibility that it may, as in former years, like the Star of Empire, move on its westward way. The better knowledge of the laws of health, and of the remedies which prove effectual in the treatment of disease, enable the medical profession to guard against and to repel the assaults of this dreadful epidemic with much courage and success. It is possible that no immediate danger now threatens our country, but it is at the times when no danger is felt that pestilence makes its most deadly assaults. There is not sufficient danger to create a panic of alarm, but there is enough to demand and justify, in all our cities, the most vigilant and thorough precaution against its approach. The Boards of Health should institute a thorough examination of every district likely to give rise to disease, and have the most complete cleanliness preserved. The heat of summer is upon us, and no symptoms of diseases of the class to which cholera belongs seem to exist. Yet as late as the month of September the cholera broke out in several of our cities, a few years ago, and caused a fearful loss of life. It is best to be forewarned and forearmed. To disinfect every foul and polluted place, and cause a general cleaning up, will certainly do no harm. Cleanliness is a virtue, as we have often been told, next to godliness. Filth and disease are closely allied to each other. If a general purifying is not needed to keep off cholera, it may keep off something that is not less fearful in its effects. Gen. BUTLER showed the people that efficient sanitary regulations could keep the yellow fever out of New Orleans. It is well also for the people to observe due caution in eating and drinking, as a safe guard against the foe which may come upon us ere we are aware.

☞ An election occured in Montana Territory yesterday, for a delegate to the Forty-second Congress. The vote at the last election was 5,605 Democratic to 3,745 Republican. The defeat of the late delegate for renomination has caused considerable disatisfaction and dissension in the Democratic ranks, and may possibly lead to the election of the Republican candidate.

GOSSIP

Irredeemable bonds—Vagabonds.

A good side-show—a pretty cheek.

At one Saratoga table sat $13,000,000 the other day.

New York's beer consumption is 15,555,500 gallons yearly.

Ex-President Johnson denies that he is going to Paris.

Colorado is finding fossil lions, lemons, elephants, cocoa nuts and things.

Alderney cattle superior to the original stock are common in Nova Scotia.

It's your tall fellows who are luckiest in love. The ladies are all in favor of hymen.—*Judy.*

Judge Pratt, of New Hampshire, declares that there is no legal test for insanity in criminal cases.

Because Marimon, the new soprano, gets up with her voice to E in alt, they say she has a sour throat.

Baltimore brags over an ox-horn from Patagonia. It is 65 inches long, and 17 in circumference.

The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the vacant Presidentship of the Alexandria Institute for the Blind.

A Vermont courtship of 39 years has been unhappily terminated—not by the decease of one of the partners in the business.

There are in New Haven 374 manufacturing establishments, in which is invested a capital amounting to nearly $10,000,000.

The country journals again report that Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg will soon be married to a wealthy New York merchant.

It is stated that the wedding ring used at the marriage of Miss Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, was about the size of a muffin ring.

Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, has greatly scandalized his pious parishioners by attending the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau.

Charles F. Briggs, once a partner of Edgar Allen Poe in the editorship of the *Broadway Journal*, is now an operator on Wall street.

There is hope for Virginia. Its best papers are ridiculing the "tournaments," and telling the young men to stop fooling and go to work.

A Syracuse paper records the recent mysterious disappearance of John Smith. Any city in the country will supply another on demand.

Secretary Fish has given up his late residence in Washington, and it will hereafter be occupied by Congressman Clarke, of Kentucky.

The receipts at the New Orleans Custom House one day last week were $67,556, a sum which has been but once before equaled in a single day.

Exploding a few pounds of powder under a fruit tree, or driving a locomotive through the orchard, are given as efficacual remedies for curculio.

Cigarettes, the duty on which would have amounted to three millions, were last year smoked in New York—by whom, unless the women, cannot be imagined.

An effort is being made to supply the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, in Dayton, O., with a library, to be known as the General George H. Thomas Library.

A leading lecturer classifies his audience as follows: the "still attentives," the "quick responsives," the "hard to lifts," the "won't applauds," and the "get up and go outs."

The summer season at the Auburn, New York, State Prison, is reported to be a great success. There are 150 more people there this year than last; and yet they are not happy.

Josh Billings says that a large policy of life insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corpse smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

"Cincinnati girls wear No. 3 shoes." I should be exclaimed that they start the numbering there from a minimum of a foot long, and raise one number for every inch above that.

Somebody suggests that the most brilliant opportunity for an interview is offered for the enterprising reporter who will find out whether Mlle. Nilsson is really engaged, and to whom.

Captain Edward Rhett, Jr., who was for many years one of the editors of the Charleston *Mercury*, and notorious for his intense secession principles, died on the 29th ult., at Cordesville.

Walt. Whitman, who has been spending his annual vacation at his Long Island home, has just returned to Washington, very fat, and very much sunburnt by his open air recreations.

The latest revised table of the census office makes the aggregate population of the United States to be as follows: White, 38,581,080; colored, 4,279,838; Indian, 25,533; Japanese, 55; Chinese, 63,169. Total, 38,949,985.

J. Lombardo, a colored barber in Charleston, S. C., has been arrested and held to bail in $1,000, under the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, for refusing to shave W. A. Hayne, a member of the Legislature of that State, of his own complexion.

From a New York iron foundry there has been shipped by Pacific mail steamer a splendid fountain of colossal proportions for the city of Calico, South America. It measured twenty-eight feet in height, weighed over 14,000 pounds, and cost $7,000.

Louis Napoleon is now suffering from all the ills of private life. How are the mighty fallen! Last week the late ruler of Imperial France walked about the English metropolis like the commonest of pedestrians, without train or retinue, and accompanied by only a solitary friend.

Russia is building new fortresses.

California raises melons for sugar.

Utah has a learned pig who plays seven-up.

Austria's army numbers 217,000 men and 37,000 horses.

A Chinese actress has made a sensation at a London theatre.

There are seventy-eight female preachers in the United States.

At a Long Branch hotel they fire a cannon as a signal for dinner.

New Hampshire emancipates woman into the privilege of paying her own debts.

New York has 18,000 dogs. Their natural enemy is the sausage-maker; their protector is Bergh.

A single baron holds forth at Long Branch, two lords at Newport, and a solitary nobleman at Cape May.

For interviewing his wife with a pitchfork, Mr Faloney contributed $30 to the support of Chicago justice.

A conclusive argument against suicide is that it is the height of impoliteness to go anywhere until you are sent for.

The "Mining Journal" estimates the product of the Lake Superior iron mines for 1871 at 1,250,000 tons.

What is that which he who has it not does not wish for, but he who has it would not part with for any money? A bald head.

"Johnny, what do you expect to do for a living when you get to be a man?" "Well, I reckon I'll get married and board with my wife's mother."

John Allsop, one of the gallant fellow who held all day the key of the English position at Waterloo, receives only 12 cents per day pension; and it is only during the last three years that he has been allowed that.

The Emperor of Germany has raised forty-three officers of the army and navy to the nobility for their services in the French war. Hardly any Generals remain commoners.

A hair dresser in New York has on sale a double braid of pure gray hair, twenty-eight inches in length and about the thickness of one's wrist, on which he places the modest price of $4,000, and expects to get it, too.

The tremendous Mongol deluge that we used to hear about, isn't much of a shower after all. The total number of Chinese arriving at San Francisco during the quarter ending on the 30th of June was only 2,892, of whom 26 were females.

John Ditto is the name of the Buffalo City engineer. His wife's name is Ditto, and the children are all Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody else, it it said to create some confusion at times.

Miss Lizzie O'Brien is making an effort to establish a home or refuge for female emigrants who arrive in New York. Many of these poor girls are now led to ruin by the harpies of their own sex who swarm the streets.

The attention of two drummers was attracted to a peculiar chimney on a house in Virginia, and asked a flaxen-haired urchin if it "orawed well." "Yes," replied the boy, "it draws the attention of all the fools that pass this road."

An Irishman having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving a quarter from the person as a reward for the service, looked first at the money and then at him, and at last exclaimed: "I'm overpaid for the job."

A young man who visited his sweetheart on a Sunday night was expostulated with for drinking whiskey and so much of it; but found a satisfactory explanation in the remark that it was in order to see two angels instead of one when he looked at her.

President Thiers received M. Louis Blanc with extreme cordiality at one of his recent receptions. After talking with M. Blanc for some time when he arrived, the President went across the drawing-rooms to speak to him again, and said he must introduce him to Madame Thiers.

The Davenport, Iowa, printers seized a circus and menagerie the other day for not paying its bills, and now each editor is the happy owner of a Swineouphalus, or Glasticutus, or a Hippopotatiemise, or an Alaska Sea Lion. When subscribers rage and a man comes in and wants to know "who wrote that article," the editor unchains his menagerie, and the insulted fellow has a sudden call to "see a man" elsewhere.

A delicate task it was to select from two thousand young ladies of Berlin one who should have the honor of presenting the golden laurel wreath and delivering the ode of welcome to the Emperor William upon his entrance into his capital. More than that number, however, made application for the position; and the one finally intrusted with the task, was selected not only because of her great beauty, but also because she had distinguished herself during the war as hospital nurse. The Emperor will hereafter take care of the lady, also in case of her marriage give her a dower of $5,000.

A Cape May Romance.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

A good joke happened to a Philadelphian in this connection the other day. He prides himself somewhat on his sharpness and recommendations to female notice. He donned his suit, and stalked gallantly into the surf, intending to show the people how it is done. He had not been there long, however, before his keen eyes espied a charming girl struggling all alone in the breakers, and, with the gallantry that distinguished him essayed to learn her to swim. She very thankfully accepted the kind offer, and the result was that quite a flirtation ensued. Quoth our Philadelphia friend: "Are you staying at the Stockton, Miss——?"

"Murphy," with a sly glance upward.

"Miss Murphy-ah? You are stopping at the——?"

"Stockton; yes sir."

"Ah! Are your parents with you?"

"No, sir."

"Your brother, possibly?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, I have it; you are here with your friends?"

"No sir"—a very perceptible smile breaking over her countenance.

"Excuse my seeming impertinence, Miss Murphy, but I am extremely anxious to know in what capacity you are here?"

"*I am in the bake house, sir.*"

It leaked out, and in the Stockton ledger may be seen charged against our friend of the Quaker city the following items:

Extra dinners	$ 21 00
Wine	105 00

He says if the boys will let him off now he will say no more about it, but this continued connundrum touching the price of bread is assuming a very lively, monotonous aspect.

The Pennsylvania National Temperance Convention, for the nomination of Auditor and Surveyor, met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., and nominated Spangler, of Lancaster, for Auditor General, and Wheeler, of Mercer county, for Surveyor General.

Largely Increased Exports of Grain.

The New York *Bulletin* says: For the past two weeks—or since July 26—there has been a very large amount of grain (wheat and corn) offering for shipment for trans Atlantic ports, and with a reduced supply of tonnage rates have advanced, the rates being 1 to 1¼d by sail and 1¼ to 1½d by steam, and, notwithstanding this improvement, a liberal amount of stock went forward. The engagement for the period under review were 1,225,000 bushels, including to Liverpool 400,000 by sail, and 325 000 by steam; to London, 184 500 by sail, and 60,500 by steam; to Glasgow, 15 000 by sail, and 83 500 by steam; to Bristol, 64,000 by sail; to Newcastle, 22 500 by steam; and to Antwerp, 70,000 bushels by sail. The above figures show a decided increase as compared with any two previous weeks for a long time past, and there is no doubt, according to the recent calls from the other side, that the outward movements of late would have been materially larger were it not for the advance rates asked by shipowners and the poor stock of grain in our market.

The Baltimore *American* says: The activity in the exportation of grain is a striking feature in the produce market. Every day the outward flow of cereals acquires more importance. The reported engagements of grain, on berth and charter, for prompt delivery, amount to about 427,000 bushels. For Liverpool by sail, deliveries extending to Saturday week, the engagements are at 8¾@9d. for corn, and 9¼@9½d. for wheat; 115,000 bushels grain by steam, with in part similar privileges as to delivery to vessel a 9¼@9¾d. for corn, and 10¼@10½d. for wheat, closing with shipments at the highest figures in each instance. Other engagements are for ports in the United Kingdom, including Bristol, Cork and Glasgow, also for Antwerp and Bremen.

Respecting the increased arrivals of grain at lake ports and the augmenting business of the canal, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has several interesting statements. The receipts at that port estimating flour as wheat, during the month of July, were nearly three million bushels more than the receipts for the same month last year; and the receipts from the opening of navigation up to and including July 31, were 10,156,389 bushels in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period in 1870. The shipments by canal show a corresponding increase. The exports of grain this season were 17,029,445 bushels, against 11,605,917 bushels in 1869. The low toll policy has had a fair trial now for nearly half a season, and the result is an increase in shipments of more than 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and a large increase in the amount of tolls collected.

Oil in Boilers.

From the New York Tribune.

About twenty-five years ago, while Dr. Jentz was practicing chemistry in Philadelphia, an extensive fire occurred in that city. Among the buildings destroyed were two containing oil and saltpeter. When the buildings had partially fallen, many explosions occurred among the ruins, creating such consternation among the firemen that they refused to approach the buildings again, and merely devoted their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. These explosions caused considerable speculation among scientific men. And so much interest was taken in the subject by the public, that the City Council of Philadelphia was induced to offer a large reward for the solution of the mystery. Dr. Jentz made many experiments with saltpeter and water at first, without success. He then began experimenting with oil and water, when he discovered that the explosions at the fire were undoubtedly caused by the heated walls falling into the oil and water in the basements of the buildings. This he explains as follows: When oil becomes attached to any object hot enough to produce combustion, gas is generated; and unless this gas has room to expand, an explosion will surely follow. Dr. Jentz did not publish his discovery, because, though convinced on the subject himself, he could not make it clear to others without further investigation.

At the time these experiments were made, petroleum had not been discovered and the oil used was common lubricating oil, such as is still used on machinery, and the careless use of which, the Doctor claims, has caused many boiler explosions which have apparently been involved in mystery. Water, he says, in boiling, ascends in the middle and descends at the sides of the boiler, and the oil floating on the surface will be carried downward with the current. If the inside surface of the boiler be oxydized or scaled, some portions of the oil are likely to be caught by these and impregnated with them. Then when the iron and the oil come in direct contact, and the former is hot enough to cause the combustion of the oil, an explosion must follow. The Doctor also claims that water has explosive power. If a boiler is subjected to a greater pressure of steam than it will bear, it will *burst*, generally at its weakest point, the steam will rush out, people may get scalded, but no such *explosion* as that on the Westfield could be caused by steam alone. On the other hand, explosions caused by oil will take place at the point where combustion takes place, whether it is the weakest point or not. The vessels the Doctor used in his explosions in his experiments were *open on top*, with nothing but a lid laid loosely over them, yet when the oil exploded they were burst in fragments, and scattered in every direction. The Doctor will resume his experiments, and as soon as his apparatus is completed, he claims that he can demonstrate to the most simple minded that one drop of oil will explode the heaviest boiler.

The necessity of having a telegraph cable from the Pacific coast of the United States to some part of the Russian Pacific possessions is rapidly making itself felt. The director of the Danish Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company, has lately thrown some light on this interesting subject. He says that the line between China and Japan is now open, with every prospect of being much used. It is something worthy of note that the number of telegrams sent to China last year from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, was 140,000. Now, if these countries find need for such extensive commercial communication with the Orient, what must be the need of the United States? It is not sufficient to transmit or receive dispatches from or to China and Japan by Atlantic telegraph cable. The thing is too costly; requires too much time, and is entirely too circuitous. The Russian government has shown anxiety to be directly connected with ours by telegraph under the Pacific, and China is not behind in the matter. The former has given great facilities to the Danish company for extending the line to Vladivostock, the new Russian naval station on the Pacific, and which is closed only two months in the year. The Japanese authorities have viewed the matter with so much favor that a telegraph cable has been brought to Nagasaki, and telegraphic communication will be held between all Japanese ports opened to foreign nations. The telegraph operators but week sent to China have acquired the language so well that they now send and receive telegrams in Chinese characters. With all these advantages already in our favor, there can be but little difficulty in establishing direct telegraphic communication with Europe and the Orient from the Pacific side of our continent.

Mrs. Campbell, at London, Ont., has confessed to having murdered her husband on the 14th of July, implicating Doyle as accessory.

Lynching in Kentucky.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., about 200 armed and masked men went to the jail in Frankfort and demanded the keys. The State guard had gone, all disorder being supposed to be over, and the jailor was compelled to surrender. The men entered the jail and took out the negro who committed rape on Mrs. Pfeffer a few days ago, and also the negro Washington, said to be the one who fired the first shot in the riot there yesterday, in which two white men were killed. They took these negroes about half a mile from the jail and hung them. Great excitement prevails in the community, as the result of the turbulent scenes of yesterday evening and the lynching this morning, but no further outbreak is anticipated.

THE GRAIN CROP IN GERMANY.—An agricultural meeting was held at Leipsic, with representatives, including agriculturists, dealers and merchants, from various German districts, Belgium, France and Holland. The general conclusion from the comparative reports was that in Central and Northern Europe there will be, with favorable weather, a good wheat crop, but any excessive wet weather would make the wheat plant liable to be affected by disease.

The rye crop, it is believed, will be under an average in Westphalia. The autumn sown grain was unfavorable in prospect, more so in sections bordering Belgium, France and Holland. Spring grain and potatoes are bad on low, lying heavy, but good on light sandy soil.

Sea Island cotton, or long stapled, in contradistinction to the uplands, or short cotton, is sown in a belt of land seventy to eighty miles wide, extending along the sea coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and in Florida. It has a long, regular fibre, of peculiar smoothness, compactness, flexibility and fineness, and can be spun into infinite small threads for the manufacture of the finest articles made of cotton. The production of the present year is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, meets in Trenton Sept. 30th.

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We furnish our Agents and all others who wish to get subscribers for the BLADE, with all the "working tools," such as posters, specimen copies, &c., they can use to advantage. Send in your orders and they will be forwarded by return mail.

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Money sent to us by Express pre-paid, by draft on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, by Post Office order, or in Registered Letter, will be at our risk—otherwise at the risk of the sender.

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Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

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The Best Reading Matter at the Lowest Prices.

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We ask the attention of our readers who want to take other papers and magazines in connection with the BLADE, to the following list by which they can secure the leading publications of the country at greatly reduced rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the same time one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from this list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer:

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The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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Our Young Folks, price $3.00 and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

Godey's Lady's Book, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

Arthur's Home Magazine, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

The Little Corporal, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

The Nursery, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

American Agriculturist, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

American Farm Journal, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

Whitney's Musical Guest, price $1.00 and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

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BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION
AMERICAN LADIES.

A good complexion is one of the chief points of beauty, while all women have a natural and laudable desire to possess, and to aid in procuring or preserving the same, as far as consistent, various preparations the use of which in one among the softer sex since the earliest times. The Greek origin of our English word cosmetic was applied to any preparation designed to improve the complexion, by rendering the skin soft, smooth and white.—Among the Roman ladies, as a class of slaves (cosmetici) who were employed to dress and adorn their mistresses in the art, as their name implies the artistic application of the cosmetics. The employment of these artificial aids to beauty has therefore the sanction of antiquity, and when they are skillfully prepared, of simple and harmless materials, there is no serious objection to their use in due moderation. Of the great number of modern preparations for this purpose, we know of none which combines so many of the requisites of a perfect cosmetic, as the BLOOM OF YOUTH, prepared by M. GOURAUD, W. LAIMO, in New York. Its fragrance renders it a delightful addition to the toilet, while it tends to preserve the beauty and complexion and repair the ravages of time and exposure, it removes all tan, sunburn or freckles, as can be applied without fear of any injurious effects.

Sold at all Druggists' and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

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Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1871.

The progress of the English speaking nations, and the spread of the religion which they hold, have been referred to in this correspondence, and the figures of the Commissioner of Education given. From 7 millions, they have sprung up suddenly to 80 millions, without counting their affiliations and connections.

It is not a century since we were colonies of England; and situated very much as Australia is now. Since then, we have covered the continent, swallowing up all the colonies of other nations that were on our borders, and become the controlling influence in this hemisphere. On the other hemisphere, England is not so dominant, but the growth of her language, and the power exerted by her wealth and enterprise, are scarcely less remarkable. Her commerce has carried her language to every Island and every harbor on the globe, and she has, besides, great possessions in India, and colonies widely scattered and rapidly growing up to power and influence.

If we glance over the history of the last ten years we shall get some idea of the rapid changes which are going on, all working to one end, the intelligence and freedom which have come to the world through the English-speaking nations.

1. In America we have had an internal war which has destroyed slavery, the great antagonist of freedom and intelligence, and has cemented and rendered permanent the union of the States.

2. Within the same period Russia has declared the emancipation of her serfs and made them citizens, and they are coming forward rapidly in education and civilization, so that the empire already feels the energy which they have added in a great increase of its exports and commerce.

3. In England the hand of reform is striking down the old abuses. The basis of suffrage has been enlarged, the Irish church has been disestablished, the sale of commissions has been abolished, and, more than all, a liberal treaty has been negotiated with us which repairs, in some measure, the abuses of the war and opens the prospect of long, peaceful and friendly relations.

4. The course of events on the continent—the regeneration of Italy, the union of Germany, the establishment of constitutional government in Spain, the fall of the Emperor in France, the humiliation of the Pope, the abolition of the concordat in Austria, all indicate a quickening among the old nations, looking towards the intelligence and liberty of the common people, as inaugurated by the English speaking nations.

5. The great works of civil engineering for the promotion of commerce between the nations; such as the Suez Canal, the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien and the three great Pacific railroads. Nothing else shows so conspicuously the growing power of the people and the demand for increased communion among the nations.

Formerly the nations touched each other only through their distinguished men; but as the people grew in wealth, intelligence and liberty, their enterprise spread to other countries, commerce was increased, intercommunication grew space, ships were multuplied, steamers took the place of ships, and great railroads and canals reached out their long arms into other nations and connected things which it has been the policy of rulers to keep asunder.

It is easy to see that the nations are growing together and that the time spoken of by the prophet, when "knowledge shall be increased and many shall run to and fro" has been inaugurated.—Blessed be the man who shall live to see the fruits of these eventful years.

The first news from the North Carolina election was bad and indicated a sorrowful defeat; but the intelligence to-day makes the faces of our Republican friends luminous with delight. The *Chronicle* and Senator Pool both have dispatches which seem to show conclusively that the convention has been defeated.

The testimony before the Sub Committee (Ku Klux) for the last two days has been very important and will attract your attention. Among the witnesses are persons conspicuous in social and political life, men who have been officers in the confederate army, candidates for Congress and Judges, and who swear that they have been members of the order and know its objects and aims.

One of them says:—"The organization is intended to have a political effect. If the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket there would be no Ku Klux. They mean to carry the coming elections come what may."

The testimony of Judge Rice (Samuel F.) yesterday, is regarded as particularly important. He has been Chief Justice of Alabama, and has long had the confidence of the people in his State. He declared that the order was established mainly to prevent the negroes from voting, and to nullify the reconstruction acts of Congress.

But what is quite as important is the fact that the vigilant action of our officers under the late acts of Congress is making a strong impression, and giving confidence to the terror stricken and helpless persons who have been the special objects of these persecutions.

The Japanese, who have been so much interested in our institutions as to call for a statement as to our system of education, have determined to found an institution at once for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The injunction against the 4-million loan is sustained by the courts, and our grand system of improvements is defeated.

BUCKEYE.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 6, 1871.

DEAR BLADE:—After a fortnight's coasting along the north shore of Lake Superior, and a few days prospecting in the Zenith City, commercially known as Duluth, I find myself in the midst of the beautiful city of St. Paul, and submerged in the much-praised climate of Minnesota. The day is certainly as divine a day as ever rose, the sky being as clear as crystal, and a soft wind playing among the trees with just enough life to keep one comfortable indoors with the thermometer at 78. The climate certainly comes up to the brag, as Emerson would say. Northward there is a comparatively unbroken wilderness stretching away to the pole, and over this the wind comes perfectly pure, or tinctured only with that balsam from the pines and tamarack which is medicine to diseased lungs. Yesterday, from the top of the Park Place Hotel, I had a view of the city and surrounding country, and was impressed most by the wonderful clearness of the atmosphere and the distinctness with which objects at a great distance can be discerned. The "season" for tourists is now at its height, and the city and surrounding lake resorts are filled with visitors. Among these are, of course, numbers of invalids coming to seek health or to prolong a painful life in this almost perfect climate. The great majority of these must be disappointed. Statistics say that five per cent of the consumptives who fully test the climate are restored. But it is stated as a significant fact, that the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, is occupied largely in providing comforts, homes, and then coffins for young men who come here in search of health. A case of fever and ague was never known to originate here, but, as in the mountain districts, the typhoid is more frequent and malignant than in the miasmatic regions. There is no escape from the destroyer, who has a form of attack for every season and climate. But Minnesota defies his pulmonary and bilious weapons, and heals the wounds of thousands who have been attacked with these elsewhere.

THE NORTH SHORE.

After having made the tour of the North Shore, I am prepared to recommend it as at least the most unique, and one of the most inviting during the heated term, on the continent. But the tourist should either go upon some such excursion as the *Arctic* is making, or should take a tent and camp from point to point. I joined the Grand Excursion at Detroit on Friday the 19th ult. By Sunday noon we were at the "Soo." ("Soo" is spelled Sault when it relates to the St. Mary's and Sioux when to the Indians or to "Soo" City.) The ride up the St. Mary's river was one of the finest boat-rides ever enjoyed by an excursion party. The day clear, the air balmy, the scenery wild but similar to the St. Lawrence, and as the band played a number of sacred and national airs to the delight of the half-breeds in their bark canoes, and the half dozen flags of the *Arctic* floated and flowed in the balmy air, every heart swelled with a glad impulse and blessed the beautiful day. A half day was spent at the "Soo." Those who did not have strict ideas concerning the Sabbath shot the rapids, and the rest were entertained in seeing the half-breeds revolving their poles like wheels and shooting their boats up or in watching them guiding the boats down. The rapids are a mile in length, and the descent is made in three minutes.

THE NEEPIGON.

About sundown the Arctic passed through the canal and entered the Great Lake, which is superior in every respect, not only in extent but in scenery and interest. It has the grandest lake scenery, the richest silver deposits and the most delicious trout on the continent. On Tuesday we reached the Neepigon outlet. The day was cold enough to make overcoats and fires comfortable, and we are assured, though we did not see it, that some snow fell. This was on the 23d of July. The Neepigon river is the outlet of Lake Neepigon which is seventy-five miles in length, and from thirty to forty in width. Boats ascend to Red Rock Landing, a Hudson Bay Company's station. Just above this are the first rapids, and some miles above are the second or chief rapids where the trout fishing is excellent. Here the boat lay four days Captain Turner and a small party went to the second rapids and camped, here they caught quite a quantity of trout, the largest weighing over six pounds. This one was taken by the Captain. The largest one taken at the lower rapids where the boat lay was reeled in by Mr. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio, who deserved it for his modest bearing and gentlemanly manner throughout. In the way of sport, it was probably worth the $125 round trip fare to take that trout. The Neepigon trout are said to be the best in America. Gentlemen who have fished in California and the Adirondacks and have a good tooth for trout give the palm to the Neepigon speckled beauties. They are in flavor as much beyond common fish as our best bass are beyond salt mackeral.

AN INTERNATIONAL DANCE.

While we lay at Neepigon, the Algoma, a Canadian boat, commanded by Captain Polleck, (who by-the-way, formerly ran to Toledo,) came up the river with an excursion party of our British cousins. The Captain, seeing the Arctic there with a party of American excursionists, plotted an International Dance and invited the Arctic party over. Early in the evening it began to rain, and as there are no pavements on the Neepigon, the prospect of transferring the ladies to the Algoma in a mudless condition was not flattering. But Captain Pollock was equal to any weather. He set his crew to laying a plank walk from boat to boat, sent over a supply of oil-cloth overcoats and umbrellas, and the result was a dry transfer and a dance which didn't go home till nearly morning. The affair was happily conceived and executed, and those who participated will long remember the International Dance on the Neepigon and the beaming face and modest speech of Captain Pollock as he responded to a vote of thanks. The affair did not equal in consequence a dinner to the Prince of Wales, but it was fully as international and more genuine, because wholly social and impromptu.

AN INVOLUNTARY SWIM.

Some of those who did not fish at the Neepigon, grew weary of the four days, and others were disgusted because the only bites which they obtained were from the mosquitoes. A number took at once to the habits of the Red Man and worked up the birch bark into a variety of articles. Neck-ties, collars, cuffs and bosoms were worn, and numerous letters were written home on birch bark paper. The birch bark appears to be like the Indian in character. Gliding over the waters it looks like a stealthy Indian or a snake. It is, moreover, treacherous. Two of our party went out early in the morning to have a little fun on an empty stomach by shooting the Rapids in a birch bark canoe. It bore them safely over the Rapids, but before landing them, rolled deliberately over and turned them out into the cold and swift waters of the Neepigon. These two young men have a confused recollection of a difficult swim in the presence of a shouting crowd who witnessed the affair from the boat and who got most of the fun which the adventure afforded.

SILVER ISLET.

From the Neepigon region to the Amethyst Vein, the scenery borders constantly on the sublime. The shores are mountainous and the islands heave their bare heads out of the lake to the height of ten and twelve hundred feet. The range near Silver Islet is said to be 1,300 feet high. A day was spent at this famous island, where the scenery is in keeping with the richness of the deposit. The excursionists were not allowed to land on the little islet or crib where the vein is worked since the excursionist or the specimen hunter rarely carries his conscience with him. The Superintendent says that visitors have carried away $5,000 worth of ore since last spring. To test a party which visited the island some time ago, a half bushel of quartz containing lead was broken up and placed in a barrel where the specimen hunter would be apt to see it. In twenty minutes after the party got scent of the barrel every specimen of lead was hidden away in pockets which wrinkled with smiles under the impression that they contained silver. The richness of this vein has been much exaggerated, but it is thus far the richest in the world. The whole vein, some thirty feet thick, will yield three hundred dollars a ton and that which is now shipped will yield an average of two thousand dollars a ton. This region may develop into the most valuable silver deposit in the world. Parties are prospecting as far up as the Amethyst Vein.

BOAT TRAVEL.

The number of tourists to the Lake Superior region is increasing rapidly, and a few years hence will see every boat crowded with visitors to the cool atmosphere and the grand scenery of the North shore especially. Here parties may camp and fish and boat for months amid scenery which we remember now as though seen in a vivid dream. Those who do not wish to camp may enjoy much of it from the decks of the propellers and the Canadian boats which will in time run regularly up this shore. And of all travelling, there is no method to be compared to the boats of the lakes. They carry with them nearly all the comforts to be had on shore and the passengers soon organize themselves into a picnic party where formal introductions are unnecessary and where every one is disposed to forget differences of sentiment or what-not and to meet every one else on the ground of a common humanity. A boat becomes a little world on which there are grievances and animosities and flirtations and attachments, but they are all slight and all go to give zest to the ride. Long may the excursions up the North Shore survive, and long may the good boat Arctic ride the waves of the vast lake. The party which made the tour of the North Shore on the Arctic this Summer will never come together again on any boat unless it be on some beautiful craft plying upon the River of Life, but that excursion is forever safe in the Port, and it will do the many of us good to remember the Professor and his motherly lady from Baltimore, the hearty gentleman and his lady from Detroit, the young couple from Delaware, just beginning to climb the hill together, the Painesville party with the rare little girl (and the rare "big" girls, too,) the young man and his sister with the bright and mischievous eyes, from Alexandria, the agreeable and happy party from Buffalo, or, in fact, any of the less conspicuous but not less worthy of mention, who made up the party of the Grand Excursion. And the whole party will always remember the Norwalk Band for the constant pleasure which they afforded. The sound of a wind playing band those islands and rocks never heard before, and some of the Indians will tell for years to the Los from the interior, how astonished and delighted they were when a great canoe with flags flying and wonderful music playing, went steaming past their birch-bark wigwams.

DULUTH.

A portion of the party left the boat at Duluth and stopped long enough to see the Zenith city. Some are surprised to see so much of a city already there, and nearly all agreed that the location is one of the finest on the lakes. There are of course a variety of opinions as to which of the contending points, (Duluth, Bayfield or Ashland,) will become the future great city. At present everything points to Duluth. The boats stop there, the railroads terminate there, and even at this dull season there is considerable activity at her docks and, between crops, the grain receipts are 30,000 bushels a week. But it is not yet determined that the Northern Pacific will make Duluth the point of transfer. That will be determined in the next ten years and that point will be the city. The location is certainly beautiful and advantageous in many respects and we never witnessed a finer sight than Lake Superior and the bay in the light of a full moon. If the grain and the heavy freights must take to water at the nearest point, Duluth must be the city, but if the question is one of harbor, Bayfield or Ashland will win.

JOURNALIST.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Tribune has a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Helena, Montana, announcing the election of Claggett, Republican delegate, by 1,000 majority.

SALT LAKE, August 8.—In the Third District Court, to-day, a Mormon polygamist was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, charged by his first wife with adultery.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The address of Richard F. Trevelick, President of the National Labor Congress, says that three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, and over one hundred charters issued; also that nineteen charters have been issued from the President's office to places where no State organizations existed.

The President suggested several questions for discussion by the Congress and exhorted them to consider all matters of interest to the workingmen with calmness, sound judgment and a spirit of kindness and harmony. He also stated that during the past year the action of both National and State Legislatures has been quite encouraging, and that State Convention had incorporated in their platform at least a portion of the principles advocated by workingmen. Resolutions were offered calling on workingmen in every section to organize labor unions and take out charters from this body until there is a sufficient number in each State to create and support a State organization, pledging themselves to support their principles at the ballot-box; urging Presidents of national and international trade and co-operative associations, the propriety of calling at an early day a national trade assembly, to be composed of delegates from purely industrial organizations.

A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of three to prepare an address and petition to the Federal Congress for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, stated that he had been instructed, by a large percentage of the laboring people of Ohio, to urge upon the National Labor Union the necessity of providing some plan of organization.

Horace H. Day, of New York, offered a resolution extending the time for assembling for nominating a committee of the National Labor party, to the third Wednesday of January, 1872.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a committee.

Mrs. Willard, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the right of woman to equal pay with men for equal work, whereupon Mr. Herr, of Pennsylvania, after a little discussion, offered the following, which was adopted greatly to the satisfaction of Mrs. Willard:

Resolved, That this organization cheerfully recognize the right of women everywhere to learn and engage in any profession, trade or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men.

A communication was received from miners of Massillon, asking for some plan by which all working men may be organized under the Union, which was placed on file.

CHICAGO, August 8.—A terrible storm passed over Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and vicinity last night, about 9 o'clock, leveling everything in its course.

FOX River is rendered impassable on account of the breaking up of rafts at the Wolf River boom. The tug Star was capsized and her captain and one hand drowned. The damage is heavy. The same storm visited Madison and vicinity, and flattened corn, pressed out tobacco leaves and greatly damaged wheat in the shock. Damage similar to the above, is reported in several other places. In several instances cars were blown from the railroad track.

MILWAUKEE, August 8.—A Winneconne, Wisconsin, dispatch of to-day says a terrible tornado, traveling from east to west, passed over that locality last night. The boom on Wolf river, located five miles above Winneconne, containing 50,000,000 feet of logs, was broken up. The steamer Star capsized and Captain George Smith drowned. Michael Scanlan, a raftsman, was also drowned. Forty rafthouses were blown over and totally demolished. At Winneconne the smoke stacks of Bellows, Arthur & Co's, and Sanford & Hendkley's mills were blown down. Thousands of window panes were broken and thirty chimneys blown down. Grain in the shock was scattered over the fields, and the corn is all flat. The lumber interest suffers great loss.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—To-day the President sent to Gen. Pleasanton the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 7th.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the terms of the act approved April 5th, A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, and subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto.

U. S GRANT.

The President, this morning, received the following letter from General Pleasanton:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COM'R INTERNAL REVENUE,
August 8th, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT:—In answer to your request transmitted through General Porter last evening, that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that under ordinary circumstances nothing could give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind, but the cause for making this request was stated to be the difference existing between Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself as regards the government and management of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Boutwell claims powers which, under the laws of Congress are vested solely in that Commissioner. The question is, therefore, purely a legal one, and the precedents of our government have been to have such questions, when appealed to the President, referred to the law officer of the government for his opinion, upon which the President would base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore, and others, and has been the uniform practice of the Government. Knowing these facts, and believing this to be the proper way to settle any difference of view as regards the law which might exist between the Secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since, making an appeal for your decision as to the powers of the Commissioner under the act of July 20th, 1869. This appeal, as I understood it, is not to be entertained, but the subject is to be treated as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself. In this connection it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to preclude the tender of my resignation until some opportunity is granted of vindicating my administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In justice to the interests of the public placed under my charge, and the importance to tax payers of a proper solution of these difficulties, I most respectfully decline to tender you my resignation, and trusting it will not be deemed inappropriate, I will again suggest that your present determination may be reconsidered, and the investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney General for his legal opinion.

A. PLEASANTON, Com'r.

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Pleasanton expressive, it is said, of his devotion and friendship for and support of the President in the future. Within two hours of the receipt of Pleasanton's note, the President sent to him the notification of his suspension. Immediate causes assigned in official quarters for the suspension are that the internal revenue was not collected with efficiency; that Pleasanton has reversed the rulings of his predecessors in several important particulars, and made decisions the effect of which was unnecessarily to lessen public receipts, and acting independently of and not consulting with his superior officers in these and other matters of administration, and that the change was necessary in order to harmony in the working of the Treasury Department.

A letter was received to-day at the Post Office department from Dr. McDonald at Berlin, saying he has negotiated a convention with the German government for the interchange of postal money orders between that Empire and the United States. The treaty will not take effect until Oct. 1, 1872, owing to the fact that the German authorities are required to give one year's notice to the German Lloyds Steamship Co.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Subscriptions to the new loan to-day amounted to $22,650.

The amount of subscriptions during the past week shows a considerable increase over that of any other week for nearly two months previous.

COLUMBUS, August 7.—The coroner's inquest which was announced to take place in London, in the alleged Buffenbarger poisoning case, did not come off, on account of the absence of two of the jurors. Therefore nothing has been developed officially. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Colburn arrived in London to-day. Their attorneys are Hon. C. N. Olds, of this city, and Hon. R. A. Harrison, of London. Dr. Collins, of South Charleston, was the family physician of Buffenbarger, and attended him in his last illness. He has practiced medicine in South Charleston for thirty years, and is said to be a man whose word is entitled to full credit. He states that the disease which caused Buffenbarger's last illness was consumption, and that weeks before his death he announced to Mrs. Buffenbarger, now Mrs. Colburn, that her husband's demise was to be expected at any time. He also says that he never discovered any traces of arsenic having been administered to Buffenbarger, and thinks that he would have done so had it been given up to within twenty-four hours of his death. The Coroner's inquest will be held and further development may be made.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* will recommend Gen. John M. Harlan as the next Republican candidate for Vice President.

On the 8th inst. the first car-load of goods shipped through New York without appraisement, was sent forward to San Francisco.

The New York Health Officer has placed an additional force of inspectors at the wharves in South Brooklyn, in view of the fact that yellow fever has appeared at Quarantine.

Dispatches from Nashville complain that crops have been suffering much for rain for two weeks. Late corn and vegetables are nearly ruined. We had rain to-day, but too late to do much good.

The state of seige at Porto Rico has been raised and quiet reigns throughout the Island. The Captain General has forwarded his resignation to Spain. It is supposed General Sanz, former Captain General, will be re-appointed.

At Cincinnati, on the 8th inst., the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' new temple, at the corner of Fourth and Home streets, was laid with imposing ceremonies. The procession consisted of various Lodges of the Order from Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with five bands of music.

Several riots occurred in Kentucky yesterday, over the elections. At Paris, Lexington, and Frankfort, disturbances resulted in the death of several persons. The principal troubles took place after the close of the elections.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON Aug. 8.—A meeting was held at Heidelburg on Sunday to take measures for the founding of a German church. Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new church. Its main points will be the principles of the Council of Constance of 1414, the subordination of the Pope to the Council, separation of Church and State, the participation of laymen in the management of the church, the free election of bishops, communal election of pastors and the modification of the confessional. The delegates are divided in the opinion as to whether the church should acknowledge the primacy of the Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at a meeting to be held at Munich in September.

VERSAILLES, August 9.—A bill has been prepared by the government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination.

The government will suspend its present discussion on the subject of taxes on raw materials with the view of increasing the existing direct taxes.

The Prussian troops received orders from Berlin to-day to evacuate the city of Troyes.

Intelligence from Liberia states that the Presidential election on May 2nd, apparently resulted in the election of Roberts as President and Gardiner as Vice-President. Royce, however, maintains that he was elected for four years, and as his term has not expired he may dispute the validity of the election of Roberts and Gardiner.

Advices from Italy report Garibaldi suffering more than ever from his wounds, and is disabled from leaving his bed, and when airing is necessary he is moved about in a hand car.

PARIS, August 9.—The police of the arrondisement of Bategualles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrest of Communists.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The Imperial newspaper authoritatively denies any intention of the government to impose a tax upon Spanish bonds held by persons outside the kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Asst. Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has completed negotiations for the balance of the new American 5 per cent bonds with the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The announcement of the arrangement has caused a considerable advance in the prices of U. S. bonds here.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The House of Commons was to-day the scene of a severe encounter between the leaders of the Tory and Liberal parties. Disraeli savagely charged Gladstone with bad leadership, both in the House and his party; with wasting many weeks on a subject subsequently abandoned; with needlessly invoking the service of the Royal prerogative, and with postponing important and even vital legislation.

Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offsprings of his imagination, and that the lost time of which Disraeli complained was due to the resistance made by the Tories to electoral reforms.

Gladstone implored the house to pass the ballot bill forthwith. A violent personal and partisan debate followed, after which the bill passed.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the county of Meath, Ireland, and is extremely virulent.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 8.—A council of war was held here yesterday for the consideration of affairs in Algeria. Thiers and McMahon were present, and took part in the proceedings. Energetic measures for the suppression of the revolt were adopted.

The second municipal election was held in Strasbourg yesterday. Fully one-half the voters abstained from exercising the franchise, and only 817 persons voted in a population of 11,000. A similar result attended the election in Mulhouse and other conquered towns.

It is reported that after this week the Prussians will evacuate the Departments of Oise and Seine and two departments immediately contiguous thereto.

VERSAILLES, August 9.—The Assembly to-day passed the indemnification bill. It compensates the inhabitants of the Departments for loss and damage suffered during the war, either from the enemy or French troops after due investigation. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of 100,000,000 francs among the most needy claimants.

A bill providing for the compulsory and gratuitous education throughout the country was introduced.

The Committee having the subject under consideration have agreed to report in favor of the Income tax.

The court martial for the trial of Communists has commenced the examination of witnesses. M. Ferre, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defense of the Commune, but was not allowed to proceed. He denied that he had ordered the burning of the palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore that Ferre personally forbade the release of prisoners in the prefecture while it was burning. Both Ferre and Assi were insolent in speech and manner. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

The Herald correspondent, writing from Rouen, says: The Prussian occupation of France is every day rendering the situation more unpleasant, and strife and bloodshed between a small number of German and French people are frequent, and the murders of Prussian private soldiers which have taken place, render Prussian soldiers more harsh and embittered. The French government are said to have sent word to Bismarck, Von Moltke, and dwelt on the impossibility of restraining a population unduly oppressed and tyrannically treated by some Prussian commanders, who drank to excess, and encouraged the conduct of their men in using fire arms on small provocation; and that the more these troubles continued, the settlement of the war indemnity question would be difficult.

A Prussian officer, in conversation said, that the French people should be more conciliated and all Southern Germany feel exasperated, and this policy would threaten danger to the new Empire.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Dublin to-day says the city is quiet, but the excitement of the populace has not yet subsided. It is generally thought that the sympathizers of the Fenian prisoners have not yet given up the idea of holding another meeting in spite of the strict prohibition of the authorities. The sentiment of a majority of the people favor the granting of an amnesty to all the Fenian prisoners, but the violent opposition to the authorities is generally deprecated. The belief was that the royal visit would be made an opportunity by the government for the release of the imprisoned Fenians. The populace are very bitter against the Prince of Wales because he has not interceded for amnesty.

Several places visited by the Royal party were gutted by the mob on Sunday. The whole police force is still on the alert. The military have been consigned to the barracks to be ready if called upon to aid the police. Most of the wounded are expected to recover. Thus far no deaths are reported, but it is thought from five to ten persons will die from their injuries. Howe, Superintendent of Police, is in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

It is yet uncertain whether the government will, or can legally, prosecute Smyth, member of Parliament, and other leaders of the demonstration.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—Advices from Algeria says that the insurrectionists has been routed and Moneddembet has been subdued. Revolts however continue in the province of Constantine and most eastern three departments of which Algeria is composed. Numerous murders are still committed by the rebels of that province and several forests have been burned.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—The royal visitors left the city to-day. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised. The people preserved a dead silence, broken only by a few hisses. The conduct of the police at Phœnix Park, yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, has excited the population. The newspapers demand an immediate investigation. The amnesty committee has issued an address. They declare that a meeting to make a holiday for royalty would have been allowed, but because the people meant to plead for their captives they were stricken down and the sword reddened with their blood.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The city is quiet. All persons arrested for obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday have been fined small amounts and discharged from custody on payment of the same. Smyth, the Member of Parliament who was instrumental in getting up the amnesty demonstration and who was among those beaten by the police, has written letters to the authorities demanding immediate inquiries into the facts of the case.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 8.—The Lower California Co. proposed to Thiers to receive all Communist prisoners as colonists. Thiers promised to lay the offer before the Assembly.

The war budget is increased 271,000,000 francs.

The committee upon the subject have come to an agreement concerning the proposed law for the regulation of departments, and a complete understanding will soon be reached upon the bill for the indemnification of provinces devastated by war.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indescretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first-class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. march30w1yr

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IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to to their personal beauty by the use of an article now being sold by our druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be popular. sueSw4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is required for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

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The inventor of this artificial dye, prepared on natural principles, has taken the prize he covered. That prize is public approbation. Letters from all sections pronounce it unapproached as a safe, quick and infallible means of imparting the most beautiful shades of brown or black to gray sandy or red hair.

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7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, begun July last, is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 600.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Messrs Cooke & Co., are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe Investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENT, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

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One Prize $2,000 in American Silver
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ONE HORSE AND BUGGY, WITH SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, WORTH $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, TO WHOM LIBERAL PREMIUMS WILL BE PAID.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

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TOLEDO, OHIO : THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1871.

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ON TRIAL.—In order to introduce the BLADE where it is not now known, we will send it ON TRIAL, in clubs of five or more, three months, for fifty cents each, and an extra copy to the person sending the club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, *at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.*

WE CANNOT ASSUME THE RISK ON MONEY SENT IN REGISTERED LETTERS OR OPEN MAIL.

CHECKS ON COUNTRY BANKS *cannot be used at par. We will invariably deduct cost of collecting same.*

Rates of Advertising!

IN THE

WEEKLY BLADE

Ordinary advertisements (Nonpariel solid) 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Special Notices (Nonpariel leaded) 70 cents per line, each insertion.

Editorial or Business Notices, (Minion leaded,) 80 cents per line, each insertion.

Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

The average number of words (Nonpariel solid) in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Blade for the Campaign of 1871.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the publishers of the BLADE for the campaign of 1871, to which we call the attention of all good Republicans in the States holding elections this fall.

The struggle this fall will, in its results, be the most important of any for years. The Democracy have not yielded one jot of their designs—they have not abated one particle of their hatred of the distinctive principles of Republicanism. They are as determined as ever to nullify and make void the amendments, and to undo all that the Republican party has done for the advancement of the country. They hope by carrying the elections this fall to make it easy to carry the Presidential election in 1872, and thereby to gain control of the Executive power of the Government and at least one branch of the Legislative.

We ask our Republican friends to place the BLADE in the hands of every Republican. A little enthusiasm in the conduct of the campaign means victory, decisive and sweeping.—To produce this—to get out our full vote—will be our aim. The BLADE has always wielded an enormous power. Realizing and appreciating the magnitude of the interests involved in the struggle this fall we shall make it more effective than ever.

Republicans! Now is the time to begin! Raise a club for the Blade at every Postoffice! Flood the country with it

WOMEN'S WAGES.

Independent of women's suffrage, and within the wish of every right-minded and intelligent person, is the intent that wider and still wider shall be the range of honorable and remunerative employment for women.

As we look about us we often wonder why it is that so many places are held by men which might as well, and better, be filled by women; and this, again, without regard to politics or political positions. Progress in the right direction is manifest in many localities.

A principal agency in this progress has been and will be the public schools and the now almost universal practice of jointly educating the sexes in those schools, to the incalculable benefit of each. It is only a natural consequence that women who have been educated with men should, in most acquirements, fully equal men; and their dissimilarities are more likely to be to the advantage, than disadvantage of women; and in the work of teaching, and everything else requiring a broad intelligence and a well grounded self reliance, the more women move in such scenes as we have alluded to, the more certainly will their lives become useful to the community.

Educated with men, they become educators with men in the larger sense; and are prepared in that, and other walks of life to fill responsible places of management and presiding trust.

Seeing this tendency and appreciating its advantages, who will say, that, where women attain to equal efficiency, with men, they should have less pay in the same positions?

The rates of wages in all pursuits, requiring special aptitude and cultivated intelligence, depend, in a considerable degree, on the amount and quantity of personality in the workers. We see evidences of this every where, but most of all among teachers. Take up the catalogue of any college or university in the land, and among the hosts who complete the prescribed course, with honor, how few among them have attained, or could attain to a mediocrum of success in the more responsible positions of teaching.

The prejudice which has kept woman back in the older countries, has given way to the more practical sense and better light of our favored land, and the result is, that of the number of either sex who have essayed to teach, the per cent of marked success is largely in favor of women, though the inducement, in the way of pay, has been relatively inferior. And so it is, that the public schools in this country, commanding, as they certainly do, the best qualities, and furnishing the best and largest field of professional labor, by an almost universal public judgment, are very largely in the hands of women.

A friend has furnished us a few cases of marked success and appreciation gleaned from current school reports indicating compensatory salaries, in positions of great responsibility, indicating that personal aptitude, good qualities and rare capabilities, are becoming more and more valued; with a nearer approach to a rule, at once sensible and just, that woman's work, when equal to man's, shall be rewarded by the same pay. We instance a few cases:

In St. Louis, Mo., the School Board, on motion of Mr. LIPMAN, a German, resolved to pay according to position and capabilities, regardless of sex. Under that rule they made appointments and paid salaries as follows:

Miss A. C. BRACKET, Principal City Normal School, $2,000; Miss KATE T. WILSON, Principal Elliott School, $2,000; Miss ELIZA DUNHAM, Principal Laclade School, $2,000.

In Cincinnati Miss LATHROP in the City Normal School was paid $2,000.

The lady Principal in the Public Normal School, at Framingham, Mass., receives $2,000.

There are many instances where teachers in public employment, receive salaries of from $1,200 to $1,500. We cite a few, of which many of our city readers have personal knowledge. Miss MARY E HORTON, whose highest salary in the Toledo High School was $700, is Principal of the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., at a salary of $1,500. And Miss JULIA A. LULL, has held the position for some time of Principal in the Washington Grammar School, with grades below, at St. Joseph, Mo., at a salary of $1,200. These teachers, we understand, are re-engaged at the same or larger salaries. And Miss STONE, of Akron, has a salary of $1,200, in the public school there.

The case of MRS. MARY HOWE SMITH is still more prominent. She acquired prominence as a Public School Teacher, and has been for some time receiving from SCRIBNER & Co., school book publishers, a salary of $3,600 per year. Her work is chiefly to attend Teacher's Institutes and Educational Conventions, and by her rare abilities as a teacher, to aid the introduction of Guyot's Geographies. These facts unmistakeably point to a better appreciation of woman's capabilities, and to a growing sense of justice in deciding upon women's wages.

THE EWING DEPARTURE.

Gen. THOMAS EWING, the leader of the "new departure" wing of the State Democracy, has perhaps felt with other Democrats that Messrs. MORGAN, MCCOOK, BABER, and other chosen orators, were not doing their duty in the way of electrifying people. He felt called upon to relieve this general dullness, for he must have seen how weak were the efforts of the gentlemen named. He made the effort in a long speech at Columbus, on Friday evening. We are furnished by telegraph with a synopsis, which is given in another column. The point of interest is what Mr. EWING calls a "new departure" in a financial way. It is rather intimated that the speaker having no settled policy in a Democratic way to depart from, proposes to depart from the Republican policy, or the policy of the Government: or from the "whole system of finance past, present and to come." This, it will be seen, indicates a general overthrow; promises a scheme that is entirely unlike any thing before advocated or promulgated; promises a revolution in finance, &c., &c. As usual in democratic flourishes, the indications deceive. He cuts more ground than he covers.

Mr. EWING elaborates, and modifies and twists into new shape a proposition of the Democratic State platform. The variations are Mr. EWINGS, but he announces them as the principles of the Democratic party. He is not certain as to how the plan will work, but ventures to express the opinion that the new policy will not depreciate the currency for any length of time; that it will give us a superior currency, &c. He thinks the whole superstructure of domestic business will be racked if the Republican policy prevails, and generalizes in regard to this policy in a way that would indicate that the policy was yet to be tried, that it had not been on trial, and that it was not succeeding. The general propositions of the gentleman have been answered in previous articles on our financial system. The one point that stands in the foreground now for consideration is the contrast between this man's theories and the practical working of the Government policy or system. This has been subject to criticism for years. The Republican party cannot be misunderstood on this question, because it has a record. The Democratic party has none. Gen. MCCOOK generalizes about the national debt in one county; Gen. MORGAN repeats himself in the old dull way in another county. Neither of these gentlemen agree with Mr. EWING. The question is, then, have they a policy? Do they care to have one? Do they not invent, with an idea to catch votes, and without any definite purpose as to the future? Every prominent man in the party, from PENDLETON down, has a financial theory. These differ and indicate no party policy. On the other side there is a settled policy and not a narrow one.

The Democratic party is in an unsettled state. Its purposes are not clearly defined. It is leaving old ground and catching frantically at every new standing place. Mr. EWING's effort is in this way. When a full report of his speech is before us we may have more to say of this "new departure."

☞ The *Wachter am Erie*, in a recent issue, acknowledges the hearty and cordial manner in which the Republican party has always recognized the German element which has contributed so nobly to the success of Republican principles in this country. It says:

"It has always been an honor to the Republican party that it has advocated principles that are dear to the German liberals and it has endeavored to maintain its hold upon the favor of the German liberal element, by select as prominent Germans for important positions."

HOW THE DEMOCRACY GOT POWER.

"Put money in thy purse," is the motto on which the Democracy relies for political success. The Tammany ring is the representative of all there is left of influence or power in the Democratic party, and on this motto Tammany has acted with the most reckless and unscrupulous devotion. The astounding expositions of the robberies committed by this political ring have been so great as almost to stun and stupify honest people with amazement. That much of the plunder has gone to build up the fortunes of individuals is of course true, but the plunder has been carried on chiefly and ultimately to increase the power of the Tammany Democracy, and to bring the city and State of New York, and ultimately, the Federal Government, under the absolute control of the same unprincipled band.

The movement to gain permanent control of the city began long ago. The Democratic members of the City Council of New York, fourteen years ago, gave to Archbishop HUGHES a lease of several valuable tracts of land in the city to promote the aggrandizement of his sect, for the nominal sum of three dollars per annum for one tract, two dollars for another, and three dollars for the third. To make the outrage on the tax payers more complete, the city holds the title, so that the Catholic church has to pay no taxes for its use. This magnificent endowment now supports the Archbishop and his subordinate clergy in regal style. This, too, is a land where no such thing as a union of "Church and State" can ever be thought of! The vote of the Catholics of New York has gone solid for the Democratic party ever since, as the compensation for this pious fraud on the tax payers of the chief city of the country. The same Democratic party, through the Council of New York, also ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of Archbishop HUGHES in the City Hall, to be paid for out of taxes paid, at least four fifths of them, by tax-payers who are opposed to Catholicism, and who feel no admiration whatever for anything Archbishop HUGHES ever did or said. All this was done for the purpose of wedding the Catholic voters of New York in an ever enduring union with the Democratic party.

The power of money was exerted in other ways. The members of the Ring, by means of this purchased and paid for Catholic vote, have been able to provide their chiefs with the most profitable offices and contracts. In these the stealing has been going on with only the thinnest veil of denial being thrown over it. As an instance of this, we give the fact that, FERNANDO WOOD, the noted Democratic leader, leased four rooms to the city for the modest sum of $25,000 per annum, while they were never worth more than $2,000 per annum. By means of these stealings from the treasury Tammany was able to buy over Republican members of the Legislature to aid the corrupt Democracy to carry its bills, giving the Democratic Council of New York full control of the city appropriations, so that the stealing could still go on without check or hindrance. By the same corrupt means millions of dollars were donated by the Legislature to Catholic institutions, to lay the Romanists under still further obligations to support the venal and corrupt Democratic party.

With money plundered from the city, under cover of advertising and printing contracts, the Democratic and Catholic papers, and it is alleged also, some Republican papers, have been subsidized into quietness or very moderate opposition to these schemes of plunder. In such operations as these the expenses of New York city have almost equalled those of the Federal government before the war. Over fifty millions of money has been stolen from the Treasury to buy up the Catholics, subsidize the press, buy legislators and pay the cost of the repeating and ballot box stuffing necessary to carry the State of New York for the Democracy within the past two years and a half. These villians have brought the credit of New York even lower than Democratic misrule had reduced that of the General Government in 1861.

These are not reckless statements, but facts, and every intelligent citizen of New York knows that they exist. Let the voters of the United States ponder these facts. By like corrupt means the Tammany faction is trying to buy its way to the Presidential chair and to the control of all branches of the general government. It seeks control of all the venal, ignorant, purchasable and controllable masses in the country. By means of the Southern oligarchy it hopes to command the ex-rebel States, and through the Catholics of New York the large electoral vote of that State. Every man who dreads the corrupting power of money in our politics can see at once that the triumph of the Democractic party would be the beginning of an era of corruption and misrule such as no government ever endured since governments were founded. To encourage such a state of things would be to invite the terror of a bloody revolution as the only means of relief for an outraged and overburdened people.

☞ The New York *Times* publishes additional figures about the city debt, and shows that in the years from the 31st of December, 1866, to the 31st of December, 1870, the total increase was $39,279,178—at the rate of $1,636,632 per month. This is five times as rapid as the debt increased during the five years of the war from 1860 to 1865. From the 31st of December, 1870, to April 31st, 1871, the debt was increased $10,285,446. This was at the rate of $2,746,461 a month, or nine times greater than during the war times. The latest statement, however, is more ruinous to the reputation of the city government than any official exhibit that preceded it. From April 30th to July 31st, the city and county debt has been swelled $16,288,260—at the perfectly incredible rate of $5,427,753 per month!

☞ Reports from Rio coffee fields indicate a very unfavorable crop for this year—short and not of the standard quality; but the accounts so far received are not as full and reliable as will probably be obtained in a few weeks.

THE LABOR PARTY.

A body of gentlemen dignifying themselves by the impressive cognomen of "A Labor Congress" spent a few days in St Louis and amused themselves with discussing various political propositions, and with laying what they were pleased to term the foundation for a National Labor party, which is to put forth on the platform agreed upon in this "Congress," candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1872.

We naturally look with a great deal of suspicion on all political movements which make special appeals to any particular class of our people, either as regards occupation, religion or nationality. We are suspicious that the leaders in such movements, whatever they may intend, will do much more mischief than they will do good. We see no reason to judge more favorably of this so-called "Labor movement." Its platform is heavy, absurd and contradictory. It gives evidence that if its framers were laborers they were not very skillful workmen. They were mere abstract theorists, and not practical men. They start out by declaring themselves dissatisfied with both political parties, and hence they propose to make a new one. This is a thing we have seen tried a great many times, and we have not lived a great while in the world either. Parties are not made by the whim of a few gentlemen who see fit to combine in an association for that purpose. Any company of persons may agree to throw away their votes, just as spendthrifts meet to gamble and throw away their money. But to organize a party to make itself effective in actual legislation is a matter about which a vast number of people in this country must be consulted. The existing parties, of course, cannot both be right. For our own part, we are very sure the Democratic party is wrong, and in some things as wrong as it can be. But the parties are organized on living practical questions which demand decision at once. These issues we cannot postpone or cast into the shade. Split up as we may into factions or parties, these questions must be decided by those who wield the functions of the government. If a decision be made not satisfactory to the people, another political upheaval would recast the parties again into their present shape until they should be settled according to the distinct and intelligent determination of the majority of our people. Parties grow—they are made by events, and not made to order by men who are anxious to figure at the head and front of the parties of their own framing.

This labor party wants the government to become a manufacturer of paper money on a still more extensive scale, and to make its own issue legal tender for all dues to government or any body else, and to create a national board to manage the currency. These laborers are by far too mechanical. We have yet to learn that a government can determine the value its own paper shall have in the market. Other forces and agencies have a good deal to say about that. The Confederate Government even threatened to hang any man who would accept a "greenback" or refuse the Confederate "scrip" within its jurisdiction. But we never learned that its dictum was obeyed. Greenbacks stood on their own merits, and other paper issues must do the same. It is easy to find fault, but the wisdom of these reformers will never enable them to legislate more wisely on finance than the Republican party has done. And the Democrats propose no worse tinkering than they wish to undertake.

There are some excellent things in this platform to which the Republican party has given its cordial assent, such as land reform, justice to the Indians, and similar questions. But we need not review the planks of this cumbrous platform in detail. The country can have but two parties—or at best one party and two or three pieces of others. Those who engage in the work of division are usually in league with the worst of the two they find fault with. Let the workingmen of the country give their support to the party which has given the country freedom from slavery and the curses it brought on the free laborer—which has given us prosperous manufactures, a sound currency and unexampled prosperity. Let us be thankful for the good we have and follow no strange prophets into the wilderness of ruin.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The Democratic journals were for a time exceedingly jubilant over their prospects of success, especially in New York, and in the South. But the expose which has been made of Democratic extravagance, corruption and misrule in New York, where its more recent and ample displays of governing capacity have been made, in connection with the disaffection with G. V. HOFFMAN on account of the riots, has made New York anything but a reliable Democratic State. Then the elections in North Carolina and Kentucky show an unexpected decline of Democratic strength in a quarter where large gains were expected. Had the rebel Democracy succeeded in overturning things in North Carolina so as to give their party unqualified control of the offices in the various counties and important advantages would have been gained and the Republicans would have been compelled to work hereafter with heavy weights hanging upon them. But the plans of the malicious exrebels all miscarried. They are not as strong, even in their strong-holds as they believed themselves to be. The tone of their boasting has been much moderated of late, in consequence of the declared results of these elections.

The Republican party in Kentucky is now better and more strongly organized than it has been since Republican votes were cast in that State. The timid voters in the State now feel that it is safe to speak and vote the principles they have long cherished in their hearts. The negroes are beginning to go regularly to the polls and the reign of terror is less fearful than it was. We shall look for even better things from Kentucky in the future.

THE SUSPENSION OF COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON.

It is well that Commissioner PLEASANTON has been suspended from the office in which he has done little but create trouble and embarrassment. It would have been better if he had been removed at an earlier day, and better still if he had never been appointed. But we have, at length, we trust, got through with a Commissioner who seemed to think it his chief business to keep money from going into the Treasury out of the pockets of the richest and most prosperous men of the country, and we have one installed, we trust, who will be the creature of no rings of speculators who seek exemption from their share of the public burden. Gen. PLEASANTON seems resolved to embarrass the President and the Republican party all he can, for the benefit of the rings whose toast he has been, and he therefore refused to resign and appeals to the Senate for re-instatement under the tenure-of-office law. The Senate will be guilty of no such folly. The occurrence of a new conflict of authority between the Secretary of the Treasury and his pragmatical subordinate will the immediate occasion of his removal at this time. The facts are thus given in a special from Washington:

The new cause of difference between Mr. Boutwell and General Pleasanton was developed on Saturday, when application was made to the Secretary to approve an order for printing the required number of copies of the Commissioner's decision reversing the action of ex-Commissioner Delano, taxing borrowed capital of bankers. The Secretary refused to give the order for printing, as he did not approve the order and was opposed to reversing the decision of Mr. Delano, and therefore did not choose to assume any connection with its promulgation. Thereupon the Commissioner decided to have the required number of copies written in his office, and gave orders to that effect on Saturday to his clerk. The Secretary, it is understood, dispatched a letter to Long Branch with a statement of the circumstances, and the visit of the President is the result.

☞ The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision which will be certain to attract general attention and comment. The subject of the decision involved the right of the Legislature to enact measures restraining of their liberty persons convicted of no crime, upon the grounds that such restraint was necessary to their reform or education. The decision itself pronounces unconstitutional the law creating a Reform School, and the commitment to it of children who are "destitute of proper parental care, and growing up in mendicancy, vice and idleness," since it establishes virtual imprisonment without due process of law, and is in conflict with the Bill of Rights, which declares that all men have certain inherent rights, among which is liberty. This decision has been highly commended by eminent legal writers in the east. The application of these principles will probably compel a reorganization of the laws in the several states regulating reformatories where youths are kept charged only with vagrancy for lack of homes and guardians.

☞ Germany has had a splendid triumph over her European rivals and foes in the recent war. But how great the cost of such a victory is may be inferred from the following description of the effect of the war on the industrial avocations of the country, which we take from a German paper:

"The war has not only interrupted work, but has destroyed thousands of places of work. The four million thalers which are to be spent for the assistance of those who have suffered loss are as a drop upon a hot stone, which, hissing, drops on to it and in an instant disappears in smoke. Thousands of men of the landwehr and reserve return to their homes crowned with victory and covered with wreaths, but they find their dwellings destitute, their wives in want, their children neglected, their workshops destroyed, their customers dispersed, their credit shaken, and the want of their manufacture lessened. Their rent is still due, which has accumulated for a year. New tools have to be bought, which their wives in times of distress have either pawned or sold. Materials have to be laid in in stock, to enable them in case of an order being given, to begin work. Repairs and clothes are necessary. The bakers, butchers, and retailers have got to be paid. If work is not begun at once the cry of distress will soon be as distinctly heard as the echo of rejoicing."

THE NUMBER OF LEGAL VOTERS.

The Census Bureau has rendered the public a valuable service by the preparation and publication of tables showing the number of male citizens in each election district of the proper age to exercise the elective franchise. By the use of these tables the friends of fair elections may be able to detect gross violations of the law in the way of ballot box stuffing. The tables prepared and published of the various wards in New York city show how great are the frauds which year after year have been perpetrated on election days in that city, very often the votes counted being double the number of the voting population as shown by actual count. The tables for the western States are now being published. So far as compiled by States the report is as follows:

Ohio	593,950	Illinois	542,838
Indiana	377,38	Iowa	254,471
Michigan	244,459	Minnesota	75,274
Wisconsin	294,177	Nebraska	30,549

The Manhattan Family Silent Sewing Machine.

Elsewhere in this week's BLADE will be found the advertisement of this new popular machine. It is unquestionably among the best machines made, and will, (we know from actual trial,) do all that is claimed for it. The Company want agents in every county in the United States, and will give such terms to good men as will enable them to do well. See the advertisement and write for samples of work and particulars concerning agencies to the address named therein that is nearest you.

CIDER AND WINE MILL.—The many correspondents who have asked as to what cider mill they shall purchase are referred to the advertisement of the Champion Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone Cider and Wine Mill, in another column. This is the heaviest machine, and undoubtedly one of the best machines in market.

The Chemical Committee at American Institute Fair for 1870, after a most exhaustive trial, pronounced Pratt's Astral Oil the safest and best. The hundreds of thousands who now use it can testify to the justness of this decision. Oil house of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Washing Machine, offered by ISAAC ERB & SON, of Buffalo, N. Y. See card elsewhere.

Be sure you get Dr. Price's Tooth Lozenges.

Correspondence.

Wanderings in the West.

No. 15.

ALONG THE PLATTE VALLEY—WHERE TO ATTEMPT FARMING AND WHERE NOT TO—HIGH RAIL ROADING—AIR CURE—SHAKING HANDS UNDER DIFFICULTIES—FEMALE VOTERS AND OFFICE HOLDERS—A LUMBER DRIVE—A FACT FOR TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

Editorial Correspondence of the BLADE.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July, 1871.

DEAR BLADE:—The conclusion of my last letter left us on the Union Pacific, about four hundred miles west of Omaha. Let us resume our journey.

For 380 miles of that distance, we run along the Platte valley, which varies in width from ten to thirty miles. At North Platte Station, 291 miles west of Omaha, is the junction of the north and south branches of the river, and from there we run along the South Fork for about fifty miles further.

For most of this distance—360 miles—the country is well adapted to agriculture. It is mostly unimproved, but here and there we pass the "claim" of some hardy settler—the advance guard of the grand army that in a few years will surely invade this region and wrest millions of wealth from the rich soil and waving grasses. The land is not *all* rich, of course. Where will you find a region of this extent that is so? Occasionally the bluffs come up pretty close to the river, and in other places the soil, even in the valley, is thin and poor. But these are the exceptions, and even these are good grazing lands. On the bluffs, where I would advise no one to attempt agriculture, I am sure sheep would do remarkably well. These bluffs are not very high, and are not at all broken, so there is every little waste land. Riding over them I found the grass generally ranging from six inches to a foot, and sometimes two feet high.

As to the grain and root crops in the few places where cultivation has been attempted, they look very well. I saw "good corn" that promised thirty or forty bushels to the acre, and potatoes as fine as I ever saw anywhere. Indeed, I saw no reason why this country, if properly cultivated, should not yield just as good crops of everything as we saw in the first hundred and fifty miles out from Omaha, and any farmer ought to be satisfied with that if he would be satified with anything.

West of the junction of the North and South Platte I would not advise general farming. At that point—360 miles west of Omaha—we reach an elevation of 3,800 feet above the level of the sea. You will meet with some men who will tell you they can raise all kinds of grain successfully even as far out as Laramie, 573 miles from Omaha, and 7,123 feet above the level of sea; but after very careful inquiry among the oldest settlers along the road, I am satisfied it cannot be done.

And why should it be attempted? For all along here is the most magnificent grazing region in the world—where stock needs very little care the year round, except herding, and will generally double the amount of money invested in it every three years. Where agriculture ceases the grazing region begins, and farmers generally have too much good sense to a tempt to grow corn or wheat where stock raising pays so much better, and *vice versa*. This matter will very soon regulate itself. But I shall have more to say concerning this grazing region presently, giving some interesting facts and figures.

From Omaha westward to Cheyenne, 516 miles, there is a gradual ascent averaging about ten feet per mile, making the altitude of Cheyenne 6,041 feet above the level of the sea, being a little more than a mile and one-seventh. From Cheyenne to Sherman, 33 miles, we make an ascent of 2,201 feet, making the height of Sherman above the sea level, 8,242—the highest point reached by this or any other railroad in the world. The scenery along this thirty-three miles, and for some distance beyond Sherman, is wild and rugged in the extreme. Immense piles of great, granite boulders, resembling enormous fortresses or impregnable castles, deep and rugged ravines, or canyons as they are called out here, and in the far distance the snow-covered peaks of the Rocky Mountains, make up the panorama that seems to glide past your car window. A terrific rain and thunder storm was raging while we climbed to the Sherman summit, adding greatly to the sublimity and grandeur of the scene. From this station in clear weather may be seen Long's Peak, seventy-five miles to the south-west, and Pike's Peak, one hundred and sixty-five to the south. But the clouds obstructed the view while we were there. At this altitude of course the atmosphere is very light, but it is pure and invigorating and has a marked influence for good in lung diseases and in cases of nervous prostration. If somebody would establish an "air cure" institution up there I believe it would speedily become popular. I had a short conversation with a man who has been spending a month or so in this region for his health.

"When I came here," he said, "I was so nervous and restless I could scarcely sleep at all; my appetite was poor and my digestion worse. I have been here about a month now, and sleep like a log and can eat and digest almost anything. I'm often ashamed of the quantities I devour, and still leave the table hungry. I feel like a new man."

I think the throwing off of all care and mental worry, and the active exercise this man was taking in the open air, had something to do with his rapid improvement, still I have no doubt of the excellent tonic influence of this light and pure mountain air in such cases as his.

From Sherman we descend 111 feet to Laramie, twenty-four miles distant, and in the heart of the famous Laramie valley, one of the finest grazing regions on the continent. The town of Laramie is small as yet, but being only about three years old, is not to blame for that, and if they get the capital of the territory (Wyoming) there, as they confidently expect to do next winter, it will become a place of considerable importance. There is an excellent hotel there which I can recommend to those who want a quiet, retired summer retreat, in full view of the snow capped mountains, and where they can breathe the purest and most delicious mountain air, and never find the weather uncomfortably warm. The nights are delightful, and you arise in the morning so refreshed and invigorated as to feel like a new being.

The purity and transparency of the atmosphere in these mountain regions is something wonderful to those not accustomed to it. The first morning I was at Laramie I arose early, intending to take a walk before breakfast to the top of a hill that rises by a gentle slope in the rear of the town, from which I knew I would have a fine view of the valley below. I thought I could easily do it in an hour and a half or two hours; but when they told me it was eight miles up there, I concluded I did not want to see the valley from the top of that hill that morning.

Looking across to the south and south-west you see very plainly the snow-covered peaks of mountains, which to inexperienced eyes, seem not more than eight or ten miles away, yet are really more than thirty. In this connection, I will give the story some of the citizens of Laramie tell of a couple of Englishmen, fresh from the fogs of London, who last summer spent a few days hunting and fishing in that vicinity. One day they got separated, and wandered around a long time among the hills. In short, they were lost, and were naturally a good deal alarmed at the situation. But descending into the valley, they were surprised to find themselves, apparently, but a few rods apart, and each reaching out his hand to the other they attempted to shake hands; but it took them five minutes' lively walking towards each other before they could do so! I wish the reader to remember that I tell this story as it was told to me, and don't ask any one to believe it who would rather not.

You are aware that the constitution of Wyoming Territory allows women to vote and hold office, and so far as I could learn the people are well pleased with the practical operation of the law, and when the Territory becomes a state I have no doubt the same provision will be incorporated into their State Constitution. The citizens of Laramie claim that their town was the first place in America, or in the world, even, where a female jury was empanneled. Their first case was that of a western desperado, to whom they promptly dealt out justice to the full measure of the law. Before deciding on their verdict, they invoked Divine guidance, and from the general opinion as to the righteousness of the verdict, it can hardly be doubted that they received it.

Down on the Laramie river, some miles from the town, I witnessed what is technically called a lumber "drive;" that is, the floating down the stream of an immense number of logs to be cut up into lumber by the mills below. The logs are cut in the mountains during the winter and early spring, and as soon as the snows begin to melt so as to insure a sufficient depth of water in the mountain streams they are thrown in and floated down. These streams are very crooked and contain many bars and other obstructions upon which the logs frequently lodge and become jammed, and it requires a great deal of labor to keep them afloat. In the "drive" I saw there were fifteen men at work, and the water being rather low they were kept hard at it all the time. From early morning until dark, except an hour at noon, these men work in water from two to five feet deep! And the water, coming as it does from the melted snows in the mountains, is not warm by any means. In this company of "drivers" was a man sixty years old, who has followed this business regularly every season for twenty years. He seemed in first-rate health and was doing, I thought, fully as much work as the younger men. A young man was pointed out to me who came last fall from an eastern State with some affection of the lungs, and had been almost given up by his friends to die. He went to roughing it with the lumbermen, had been several weeks engaged on the "drive;" working in the water every day, and was apparently as healthy a man as there was in the company. Remember now that I do not recommend "driving" logs down the Laramie river as a cure for consumption. Probably it cured this young man, and it might cure others, but I think the probabilities are that it would kill a good many more than it would cure. But consumptives, and those predisposed to lung difficulties, may put it down that as much active exercise in the open air as they are able to stand, is generally the best treatment for their cases.

Tents and such other supplies as are needed, drawn by ox or mule teams, along the banks of the streams, accompany these "drivers." The men wrap themselves up in blankets and sleep on the ground, often even without the shelter of a tent. They generally sleep with their wet clothes on, and consider it healthier than to put on dry ones at night. They receive two dollars a day and board.

"I should think this kind of work would in a short time ruin the health of the men," I remarked to the manager.

"They are rarely sick," he answered, "and I have never known a case of rheumatism among them."

"Do they use intoxicating drinks to any extent?" I asked.

"Not as a general thing," was the reply, "and I think the healthiest men are those who do not use them at all."

Which fact I note down with pleasure, for the benefit of our temperance friends.

Some people here, claim that they can grow the small grains, and even corn, in this valley, successfully, but I am very sure they will find themselves mistaken. The height above the sea-level, 7,123 feet, is much too great for agriculture to be at all profitable, but for stock-growing I have never seen this region equalled. I have gathered a fund of very interesting and instructive information on stock raising in these mountain regions, to which I will devote a separate letter or two after we shall have completed our trip over the Union Pacific.

I am well aware that in this letter, and I think in one before this, I have placed the western limit of profitable agriculture in Nebraska far beyond where writers on the subject have generally placed it. But I have done so after very careful examination of the soil, the natural grasses, weeds, &c., and conversations with the oldest settlers I could meet with. Generally it has been believed that the agricultural limit was from 150 to 200 miles west of Omaha. I am confident that 150 miles at least may be added to the latter number. And as I said of the Kansas Pacific I think it would pay this Railroad Company to institute a number of experiments in the culture of different kinds of crops along their line, say from Grand Island to Sidney. Such experiments should not be made in mere gardens, but on a scale sufficiently large to settle the question beyond a doubt.

A. P. M.

Washington Letter.

Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1871.

Washington survives the removal of its Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it Gen. Pleasanton expected us to go in mourning over his private griefs he has been disappointed. The verdict of society is that he has played the part of a fool. He has abused the confidence of the President, been beaten in his contest with the Secretary, and lost the respect of the community. Undoubtedly he expects that Congress will take an interest in his wrongs, and, under the previsions of the secure office law, take up his legal points, maintain his positions and restore him to his place. He will probably learn a little late

"How vain are all things here below—
how false, and yet how fair."

Mr. Douglass was at his desk yesterday, and has been overwhelmed with congratulations which he takes gracefully, and which his fine person sets off and adorns. He is in the prime of life, in full health, and though his hair is grey, it is thick and bushy, and does not seem to limit a weight of years.

The President has been a little slow in making this change, but when the time for action arrived, he fulfilled the pledge given in his inaugural, "that he would endeavor to appoint good and capable men to office, and that whenever he found that he had made a mistake, he would not hesitate to correct it." Public opinion here, indicates that General Pleasanton was a mistake—that, aside from his scandalous issues with the Secretary of the Treasury, he failed in solving

istrative ability, and was not free from suspicion on the point of official integrity. Under his brief administration, the revenue has not been collected with the same faithfulness as under that of his predecessor; rings and combinations have been encouraged, illicit distilleries have crept back into operation, and a looseness in legal construction has produced confusion and invited litigation. He was also offensive and arrogant in his personal bearing, and when he retired there was an unusual feeling of hilarity among the clerks of his bureau, who welcomed back Mr. Douglass with demonstrations of gladness.

Secretary Fish, who is taking the summer kindly at his country residence on the Hudson, telegraphed to the President, when he was here, that he had received a favorable answer from Charles Francis Adams, who would accept the commission of Arbitrator at the Geneva Conference, and was ready to enter on the duties of his important position at once. The official documents were accordingly made out and signed, and are by this time in the possession of Mr. Adams.

The announcement that Assistant Secretary Richardson, now in London, has completed his negotiations with the London House of Jay Cooke & Co., for the taking of what remains of the new five per cent loan, is the cause of much rejoicing among the friends of the Administration. Twenty millions are to be immediately available, and two hundred millions will also soon be forthcoming to take up the old five-twenties. It is understood that the arrangement is made in connection with our National banks, and will be satisfactory to the monied interest generally.

Senator Sumner has had the good sense to reject the medal which was tendered him as a grateful meme to of his services in behalf of San Domingo, by some faction of the San Domingo politicians. It is probable that the senator does not quite like to be so largely congratulated on his San Domingo record, and may have, by this time, a faint idea that he has been running *the thing into the ground*. At any rate he does not accept.

There has been a college resignation here which makes a good deal of talk and produces much astonishment. Dr. Samson has been, for 28 years, the President of Columbia College, located on 14th street, just north of the city. The college is under the control of the Baptists and its southern sympatics have militated against it's success so that it is less prosperous now than before the war. A new board of trustees have just come into power and begun their administration by inviting the President to resign, holding him as the hindrance to success.

Dr. Samson is a man of ability and national reputation, and the College ought, in consideration of his long services, to maintain him honorably in his position, even though it were true that he was not an efficient officer. But the people here generally hold him to be the only saving feature of this old-fogy establishment—He is a little more of a rebel than he ought to be, but is a fairer man and more imbued with modern ideas than his college associates, and his loss to this community, where he has long been an institution, cannot fail to be severely felt.

The political news from North Carolina, Kentucky and Montana is very gratifying; and politicians augur from it the general success of the Republicans in the coming elections. The administration is every day growing stronger, and the dissensions and differences of the Democracy, the ill feeling about the "new departure" and the monster swindles of the Tammany sachems are producing litter lution and weakness.

The Warmouth and Dunn fight in Louisana calls out tender footed sympathies for both sides from our city papers, but, on the whole, the weight of authority is against Warmouth and in favor of the colored man Dunn. But the hope is that the troubles there may be composed. BUCKEYE.

Insurance Department

We put our readers on their guard against a swindling co-operation calling itself the "Hock Age Mutual Beneficial Association," of Philadelphia. Like all other co-operatives, it is bound to go under, carrying with it the hopes and funds of all who are silly enough to put any trust in it. In this one respect—CERTAIN FAILURE—all co-operative life companies are alike. They should be let alone severely.

The Pennsylvania Cattle Insurance company objects to being called a fraud, and denies our soft impeachment as to its offering to write fire risks at absurd and ruinous rates. We don't propose to advertise this miserable concern; but by way of nailing its falsehoods, will say that we have seen its published tariff of fire-rates, and agree fully with *The Spectator*, of June, that the company "is a complete confidence game." It does not pretend to have more than $50,000 of assets, of any kind, and as no company ever yet succeeded in cattle insurance, we see no reason to suppose that the combination of reckless fire underwriting with it will be any the better for what little real capital this hybrid has. So we repeat our warning against this infinite fraud.

We believe there is such a company as the Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, but whether it is worthy of its honorable name or not we cannot say. The truth is Pennsylvania has no insurance department, and no supervision is exercised over the companies of that State, nor is an official exhibit made of their condition. There are some magnificent underwriting institutions in the city of Philadelphia and a good many of the baser sort, but about them all there is more of mystery and reticence than is becoming to them or seductive to the public. As a safe rule, people had better not insure in any company which *needs to be inquired about*. There are plenty of sound ones whose condition and record are familiar. But Pennsylvanians are themselves at fault as regards ignorance about such companies as the Robert Morris. Why don't they compel their Legislature to organize an insurance department and supervise and report upon all the companies? This would make it unnecessary for a resident of Alton, Penn., to sent to the Toledo BLADE for information about a company belonging to his own state.

In making our offer to supply needed information, on insurance subjects and respecting insurance companies to such of our readers as were of an inquiring turn of mind, we knew that we were opening a very rich door. But we propose keeping our contract and will do our best to prevent our friends from falling into traps and to rescue those who are already set upon by sharks. It must be remembered, however, that the BLADE is not a State Insurance Department, nor can we guarantee more than that the latest and most trustworthy figures shall furnish the basis of our remarks about any individual Company. Companies have been known to make very good statements and, notwithstanding appearances, have soon afterwards collapsed, leaving a train of misery and disappointment on their track. Even the State officials have had to roll their eyes in surprise, over such occurrences as these. The busy editors of a weekly paper, therefore, can hardly be expected to surpass the State Superintendents in the knowledge of those details, which go to show the soundness or the insolvency of the companies. Still, as we have said, it will be our aim to respond, frankly and fully, to such questions as may be asked by our subscribers, even though we may now and then make a company wince or put some scheming agent to open shame.

A number of correspondents will find their letters answered if they will look carefully through the following column. Want of space compels the omission of the letters sent to us for, obviously, we cannot afford to give twelve or twenty lines to a letter which may be replied to afterwards, and the subject of the matter of which concerns perhaps only one of our 80,000 subscribers.

Our friend in Montezuma, Ind., may dismiss all anxiety respecting the Universal Life, of New York. The company is well established, does a good business, sells insurance at low rates, and has every essential of success.

We would reply to an inquiry from Welshfield, O., that the Massachusetts Mutual Life is a very respectable company; having $3,400,000 assets on December 31. Its income in 1870 was over $1,000,000, and its management is of the most conservative character.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 30, 1871.

DEAR BLADE:—I was insured in the Phœnix Mutual of Hartford, Conn., in 1869, paying an annual premium, with the understanding that I could change to semi-annual if I chose. The next year, the agent called and stated that my dividend was thirty dollars. I requested him to change the policy to semi-annual, and let the dividend apply on the premium. He did so, but only applied fifteen dollars, stating that annual premiums draw annual dividends, and semi-annual, semi-annual dividends. Now as I paid one annual premium, I thought I was entitled to one annual dividend. How is it? I am fifteen dollars behind, and don't see when I will catch up.

Yours truly.

We must suspect the agent in this case either of ignorance or of using some shenanegan. If the insured was entitled to a dividend of $30 on his premium already paid the year before, we can't see why the amount of the dividend should be effected by his election to apply it as suggested. The probability is, however, that the $30 was a "dividend addition" and had a *cash* value of only $15, when used in reduction of premium.

A subscriber at Green Bay, Wisconsin, whose premium notes were given to the Rock River Insurance Company, an old-time Wisconsin swindle, has been served with a notice to pay up or stand a suit. He asks us what he shall do. These mutual concerns of small calibre always give their customers the hot end of the poker, and, what is worse, keep it hot even after they have burnted up themselves. Here is this Rock River fraud, which sold its policies for notes, and then failed, of course making its insurance contracts worthless. And yet its assignee, years afterwards, turns up to dun the drawers of the notes for payment. As this is a matter which all our farmers are in danger of learning about a little too late, we will copy this notice for their benefit:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. WISCONSIN—IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE MATTER OF ROCK RIVER INSURANCE CO. BANKRUPT—E. I. GOODALL, ASSIGNEE, THE ONLY PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SETTLE THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

BELOIT, WIS., July 15, 1871.

Mr —— Green Bay, Wis—

DEAR SIR—As assignee of the Rock River Insurance Company, I hold your note given to that Company for cash premium on Policy No. 19,942. Below you will find a statement of the note and the amount due thereon, which amount you will please remit to me without delay, by Draft, Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order. In case you fail to do this I shall be obliged to bring suit against you in the United States Court to recover the same. Policy holders may be of the opinion that because the Company has gone into BANKRUPTCY, they will only be liable to pay the amount of the earned premium on their policies up to the date of proceedings in Bankruptcy. Such is not the case. *All premiums and notes given therefor will have to be paid in full.*

STATEMENT—Note No. 2,632, dated Dec. 21, 18 6, for $12 80 in four installments of $3 20 each, due Jan. 1st, 1868, '69, '70 and '71. Rec'd $3 20, 1865.

SUMMARY.—Note, $12 80. Interest, $1 05.—Amount, $ 3 85. Less amount of endorsements, $3 20. Total amount due, $10 65.

Respectfully Yours, I. E. GOODALL, Assignee.

P. S.—In remitting, be particular to return this note or state the number of your Policy.

There is now due from you $10 65. But on the payment of short rates without delay ($9 85 and the return of your policy, No. 19 942, for cancellation, your note will be returned to you cancelled. I. E. GOODALL, Assignee.

The worst feature of all this is that these notes *are collectable at law*, as is shown by numerous decisions. We can give our correspondent no comfort on this head. He gave his notes, and, as the Company has failed, they must be paid notwithstanding he comes short of the insurance he expected in exchange for them. It would have been just the same, if he had paid cash instead of notes; for a defunct cash Company. The lesson to be learned by farmers is a very plain one. Insure only in first rate, well established, cash-capital Companies. If every man who gives a note will realize that he has got to pay it at some time or in some manner, there would be a great deal less of this sort of thing done by our farmers.

A correspondent in Waverly, N. Y., complains bitterly of the mean manner in which losses at a late fire there were adjusted by the experts sent out by the companies interested. He says that equity and even courtesy were lost arts to these sharp fellows. Without giving a voice or a hearing to the local agents who wrote the policies they went ahead and settled up matters as quickly and as closely as they could, leaving behind them a town full of sorehended and swindled victims. But, sadder though they are, those Waverly people are a little wiser; and here we will let our correspondent have the floor. We think R. S. H. is pretty sound, and his advice is worth heeding:

We see by the course these adjustors have taken here that the company is not at all responsible for the acts of its agents. Let us remember this point, and also that not one policy in ten is written so that it will cover your loss in case of fire, if the company choose to stand out, as they did here in almost every case. In fact, not the agent in ten can write a policy so that it will cover what the insured expects in good faith to get pay for in case of loss, unless, perchance, he has been burned through the fire. We think we have learned something at this point by experience, and we think at time the people were all better posted on insurance matters and feel much pleased at your efforts to enlighten them.

I would not say one word against Insurance, because I consider it one of the great blessings of the age; but it is the case of it we don't know against. In writing our policies we in the first place must ask for lower rates than these we would be glad to have, then we must have our appraisements and policies just what we wish covered by insurance; furniture, beds and bedding, clothing, carpets, pictures, books, household goods and household stores. Trees, cider mills, well curb, &c., must be mentioned specially; that is, so much on each. If the insurance be on a stock of merchandise we must specify fixtures, signs, counters, shelving, boxes, &c. In addition to stock, which may have already been included with the building. It is advisable to make an inventory of your effects when you get them insured, and preserve it, as it will help you in making the required inventory after the fire. We should not accept terms that are not satisfactory from the adjusters, who presume to be masters of every branch of trade and dictate to us the rates we should accept. But rather wait the sixty days allowed and settle with the company, or leave it to the arbitrators to decide.

There is no doubt that insurance companies are outrageously swindled by some shiftless men, and we should be the first to prevent this thing as we ourselves have to suffer from it.

But that is not a sufficient excuse for withholding the insurance money of the widow and the poor family who owe all they have in the world, and all because there is a place to creep out, made by the blunder or ignorance of the agent, in not properly specifying the property insured. R. S. H.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—At an early hour this morning a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican Convention convened. About 9 o'clock two companies of the 19th United States Infantry with two guns, under command of Capt. Smith, arrived. The troops marched in and stacked their arms in the hall at the head of the steps at the Canal street entrance. A large number of deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House, and no one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard.

At half-past 10 Gov. Warmouth, accompanied by Gen. Campbell, Senator Pinchback, and about eighty followers, some with and some without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by a Deputy Marshal and informed that no one was permitted to pass until the hour for opening the Convention. Warmouth expressed indignation, and mounting a chair said: "Having been refused admittance to the Hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the Convention, I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's Hall and hold the Convention there." This speech was received with cheers and a few hisses.

Warmouth descended from the chair and proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from the carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order. Mr. Masters, of Carroll Parish, was elected temporary chairman.

Warmouth, Pinchback, Campbell and Judge Dibble denounced the United States officials, Dibble characterizing the Custom House Convention as a body of Administration favorites, guarded by bayonets and lawless tyranny. Pinchback said: "Is it possible we are to be put down by the government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this government is torn down and a monarchy built on its ruin, the better."

A permanent organization was made with Pinchback as President, and the body then adjourned till half-past 7 this evening, to meet at Turner Hall. Packard called the Custom House Convention to order at 12 o'clock. The Committee on credentials reported in favor of the Warmouth delegates in several parishes, and five out of fifteen city wards. Speeches were delivered by Postmaster Lowell, Dunn, Carter, Ingraham, Hardy and others, all exceedingly bitter on Warmouth, and the majority calling him a recreant to every trust and an enemy to the Republican party.

A committee reported resolutions guaranteeing a place in free schools to every child; approving of a limitation of the State debt to $25,000,000; calling upon the Governor to preserve peace; declaring that Gov. Henry C. Warmouth no longer enjoys the confidence of the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for U. S. Grant for renomination at the next National Republican Convention; declaring the New Orleans Republican no longer the organ of the Republican party, and asking the Administration to withdraw from it the Federal printing; and thanking President Grant for his promptness in protecting them.

All the Federal officials were re-elected on the Central Committee. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The Warmouth wing of the Republican Convention met in Turner's Hall to-day. A Congressional Committee was announced and it is the same as last year. Resolutions were reported endorsing the administration of Warmouth, for a faithful execution of Constitutional provisions for the public education of children without distinction; endorsing Grant's administration; requesting the removal of the Custom House party and the appointment of true Republicans, and declaring that when it is ascertained that the President endorses the acts of the Custom House officials, the convention only then will withdraw its support from and repudiate and condemn him.

This closes the business of the convention. Governor Warmouth was invited to deliver an address and complied.

COLUMBUS, (O.) August 10.—The investigation of the coroner in the Buffinbarger poisoning case closed to-day, and the jury returned the following verdict after hearing the testimony:

"We, the jury, do find and say that arsenic was administered to the deceased, Peter Buffinbarger, by some person or persons unknown."

Prof. Wormley and Dr. Collins were the only material witnesses examined. The following is the substance of Prof. Wormley's testimony:

On the 7th of February last I received from the coroner and Dr. Sprague, of London, two jars said to contain the stomach and liver of a human subject. At that time I made no critical examination. On the 28th of May last I commenced an examination. I first made a physical examination of the contents. In the largest jar I found a mass of matter which proved to be a stomach, and a large mass of what is known as omentum. The stomach was entire, the tissue being well preserved. The structure of the other organs was well preserved, but at the first it was difficult to make out the separate parts. In the other jar I found what appeared to be the remnants of a liver. The structure was well preserved. Within the gall bladder was some matter apparently in the form of gall. After thus making a physical examination I proceeded to make a chemical examination of the contents separately. The parts first examined were the contents of the smaller jar. These were cut into small pieces and extracted with diluted hydrochloric acid until the tissue was entirely broken up. In the solution obtained I detected a very minute quantity of arsenic, but quite sufficient to establish its presence beyond all doubt.

In answer to a question witness said arsenic could be introduced into the liver after death; that he did not recover enough arsenic to cause death ordinarily; there might have been more arsenic in the body at the time of death than was recovered; finding a small quantity of arsenic is no proof that there was not a large quantity in the body at the time of death, nor proof that there was a large quantity; can't say what becomes of the rest; if there was more in the body it might disappear.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A number of seamen lately attached to the ships sailing from Boston and Mary Brane of San Francisco, who have just arrived here, say a reign of terror was carried on by the officers on board of those ships on their last trip, which was by the former from San Francisco to Liverpool, and by the latter from San Francisco to Hong Kong. The crews of both were most cruelly maltreated, while on the Mary Brane four men were badly murdered.

Enlistments have been made that a general attack is to be made on the Italian procession on the 25th, but they are not credited in police circles. The assertion that armed organizations of Hibernians would interfere to prevent the parade is also believed to have no foundation in fact. The police authorities, though they do not anticipate a breach of the peace, will make all necessary arrangements to preserve order.

At the government investigation of the Westfield disaster, Erastus Smith, a practical engineer for thirty-five years, and the engineer of the engines of the Dandelberg, Meteorolls and other well known steamers, testified that he had found the Westfield's boiler of inferior iron, and cracked nearly through in consequence of inadequate support, one of the seams having been removed and never replaced. It was evidently well supplied with water at the time of the explosion. Smith pronounced hydrostatic pressure no proper test of a boiler.

General G. Sewall, United States Engineer, testified that he had examined the boiler of the Westfield and found that the iron of which it was made was of the most worthless character. The iron had not been welded thoroughly, and in some places the slag was visible between the layers of metal. He considered the cause of the explosion to be the carelessness of men rather than the providence of God.

John Foley, in behalf of the citizens association meeting, has addressed a letter to the Mayor, saying a faithful copy of the city and county pay rolls is demanded, showing to whom and what payments have been made. Also bills showing the accounts against the city, with the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, furnishing the particulars in these respects together with the transcript of controller's books as payments made to him. If the Mayor fails to disprove the charges against him he must at once vacate his office. The letter bears the names of many prominent merchants and bankers.

The local Democratic organizations are already discussing the course to be pursued in reference to the fall campaign.

The prevailing opinion is that a strong anti-Tammany delegation to the September State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, will this year, be re-inforced by representatives from the German and Irish bodies. The Americans who have been long hostile to the present city ring, and that if possible a concert action with the Republicans will be had to elect the anti-Tammany legislators from the city districts. Tammany is already showing great activity by the organization of local clubs and making vigorous campaign preparations.

Senator Frank Blair has been interviewed at Cape May, and says while some Democrats think the new departure is a wise movement, others will reject it, and that it is at best but a natural sequence of the Tammany movement when they put Chase on the list of Presidential candidates. He thinks Missouri safe for 100,000 majority in the next Presidential campaign, without regard to the new departure, and that the most available Democratic candidate is Gov. Gratz Brown, who has always been "new departure," and who could secure the support of the German Republicans of the country on account of his championship anti-disenfranchisement movement in Missouri, where Grant's treatment of Schurz and the German citizens incenses that class against the administration, and not only in that State but elsewhere in the country.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Convention for the interchange of postal money orders between England and the United States, will go into effect the 22d of October next, and the Post Office Department has now completed preliminary arrangements for the practical operation of 245 money order offices in this country, 570 having been authorized to issue Postal Orders on the Post Master at New York City, for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to pay orders issued by him for sums certified by the Post Office Department of that country for payment in the United States. These offices have been selected in all the States and Territories with a view to accommodating localities where the greatest number of foreigners reside who will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges will be made through the two government exchange offices in New York and London. In this country applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which latter amount being deposited at the local office is transmitted to New York and there converted into a postal sterling draft at the current rate for gold on the day of its receipt. This draft is made payable by the British authorities in any locality in the kingdom. No order will be issued for more than $50, but persons desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money orders. The rates of commission on orders will be as follows: On orders not exceeding $10, twenty-five cents, over $10 and not over $20, fifty cents; over $20 and not over $30, seventy-five cents, over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted a letter to the Secretary of the Interior containing the following extracts from the reports of the commanding General of the Department of Dakota, and other officers:

Major Lewis reports the presence of a considerable band of Santee, Yankton and other Sioux in Montana, attracted there by the large herds of buffalo in that region. He recommends the policy of keeping them quiet. He also gives it as the opinion of settlers at Benton, that the Blackfeet, Pigeons and Bloods will go into British Possessions and remain there from fear of the Sioux. Major General Hancock, forwarding this report, concurs in it, and adds that if these Indians are fed and allowed to remain where they are until they commit an overt act of hostility, either against the hostile or friendly Indians under our protection, he believes the matter would be judiciously disposed of. In this event the Gros Ventre and Assiniboines should be satisfied or compensated for this occupation of territory which has been recognized as their own. He thinks the settlement of the matter should be deferred, if possible, till the Northern Pacific Railroad is well advanced westward, and that it would be wise to increase the force of cavalry in Montana as soon as practicable, in order to intimidate these people from committing acts of hostility. Lieutenant General Sherman says he has been of the opinion for two years that the difficulty with the Northern Sioux cannot be avoided, and that its taking place is but a matter of time, and as we are not prepared for it and will not be until spring, concessions to the Indians should be made. The War Department, from lack of men, could not send troops to Buford, but will send four companies of cavalry and three of infantry in the spring. Gen. Sherman submits the preceding communication to the Secretary of War, with the following remarks: "The army is in no condition to meet the requirements of war with the Sioux Indians in the inaccessible region about Milk River Agency."

DENVER, August 11.—A double murder was committed last night, 13 miles on the Platte River from Denver. Geo. M. Bavacina and Mrs. Newton, his sister, were shot by a German farm hand named Theodore Meyer. Bavacina is dead and Mrs. Newton is not expected to live. Meyer is still at large. A large reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. Newton thinks that Meyer was hired to murder them. It appears that she was married last summer to one Freedenhall who owned the property, but after the marriage ceded it to her. A quarrel occurring soon after Freedenhall left, and Mrs. Newton and her brother have since lived upon the place. Suspicion naturally points to Freedenhall as the instigator of the murder.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The Pennsylvania Company, which is the bureau representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, managing the interests of the latter Company west of Pittsburg, were here to-day, and the negotiations with the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad and branches, and the Louisville bridge Co. The Pennsylvania Co., purchased about three-fourths of the stock of these companies, amounting to about $2,000,000. Thomas A. Scott was elected President of the Railroad and Bridge companies, Mr. Rickets the former President having resigned. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Company secures control of the bridges across the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville, and therefore of all through lines leading over them to the South and Southwest. It is understood that liberal arrangements are made with the Ohio & Mississippi Road, by which it will be enabled to cross the bridge at this point.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Change in the gauge of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati Railroad from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, commenced this morning at daylight, and was successfully completed, the longest section in six hours and fifty minutes, and the shortest in three hours. The entire distance, one hundred and seventy-four miles, embraces both the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line and the road from Louisville Junction to Lexington. Eight hundred and six hands were employed.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Official returns from 84 counties give Leslie (Dem.) 110,443; Harlan (Rep.) 74,124; Leslie's majority in these counties, 36,319. Full returns from the State will probably make Leslie's majority in the neighborhood of 40,000. 1,187 counties given, Leslie gains 5,391 on the vote of Stevenson (Dem.) to the last gubernatorial race, and Harlan gains 5,317 on the vote of Baker (Rep.) in the last gubernatorial race.

A special to the Louisville *Courier* from W. P. Simple, Assistant Secretary of State at Frankfort, says the Republicans will have about twenty members in the Lower House of the Legislature, and that Leslie's majority will be about 40,000.

DAYTON, August 13.—A private dispatch received here to-day by John L. Shrigley from Cumberland, Md., announces the death at that place, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, of Mrs. Vallandigham, wife of the late C. L. Vallandigham, of this city. Mrs. Vallandigham was stricken down by the death of her husband and has been suffering ever since from physical and mental prostration.—A few weeks since she was taken to Cumberland by her relatives, where she has continued to grow worse and was recently seized with an attack of dysentery, which resulted fatally. Her remains will be deposited in a vault at Cumberland and removed here for interment in the family burying grounds as soon as the weather will permit.

Hon. Isaac K. Dubois, of Springfield, Ill., has been started by his friends as a candidate for Congressman at large.

At a meeting of bricklayers in New York city, it has been resolved to demand an increase of wages from $4 to $4 50 per day after the 21st instant.

The German Democrats of Brooklyn, have adopted a platform denouncing Sunday and prohibitory laws and the Albany Commissioners, and expressing approval of the position of Carl Schurz.

The Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance closed its session at St. Louis on the 11th inst. A large amount of business of importance to the order was transacted. The next session will be held at Erie, Pa., on the third Tuesday of August, 1872.

A private letter from Hebron, South Africa, says that diamond digging in that region does not pay. Every dollar's worth that is found costs two dollars. The writer advises any one who is thinking of embarking in the enterprise to stay away and put his money in comic newspapers or go into the peanut business.

The sixth annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association, closed on the 11th inst., Goldsmith Maid making the fastest time on record, in three straight heats, by one-fourth of a second. Over 10,000 persons were on the ground. Purse No. 8, of the $5,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:40, was won by Judge Brigham; purse No. 9, of $5,000 for all horses, was won by Goldsmith Maid. Time: 2:19¼, 2:19¼, 2:19¼, 2:19.

The Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, at a meeting on the 11th inst., rejected the ordinance repealing the Sunday Ordinance, by a vote of 12 to 11, without debate. All those voting for rejection were Republicans but one. Of those voting against rejection, four were Republicans and seven Democrats. A resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the Sunday laws was tabled, 23 to 9.

A letter from Arkansas says that although the average of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large as in some of the other States.

Two thousand persons have made application to the American Colonization Society to be sent to Liberia in the ship which sails for that region in November next.

The religious denominations which under the name of the Evangelical Alliance, were to have held a grand convocation at New York last year, but which the European war then prevented, have decided at meetings lately held at London, to come together in that city in 1878, the excitement of the Presidential election making that year preferable to 1872.

Bands of Mexican robbers continue their depredations on the Texas side of the line. Cortinas, a Mexican General, commanding the line of the Rio Grande and formerly a resident of Texas, has been seventeen times indicted for murder, arson and robbery, but the Brownsville courts give protection to the robbers.

An appeal has been received from Buenos Ayres, setting forth the terrible ravages of yellow fever in that country, and asking donations in aid of the sufferers.

P. T. Barnum and Gen. Schofield and brother, have purchased 30,000 acres of land in Colorado. They will stock it with 1,000 fine blooded cattle, and if the experiment proves profitable, will follow with large investments.

A dispatch from the United States Marshal at Helena, Montana, announces the election of Claggett, Republican, by 1,000 majority.

The Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance, met at St. Louis on the 9th inst. Sixteen States were represented.

M. M. Guizot and La Boulaye and a number of others have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

A large deposit of copper, silver and some gold has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Barnes and brothers at Ledyard, Conn.

Intelligence from Liberia states that the Presidential election on May 2d, apparently resulted in the election of Roberts as President and Gardiner as Vice President. Royce, however, maintains that he was elected for four years, and as his term has not expired he may dispute the validity of the election of Roberts and Gardiner.

The Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America has resolved not to form a National Camp. A resolution to oppose Roman Catholicism in every way, social and political, was modified, and finally disposed of as not in order.

The *Freeman's Journal*, a leading Catholic organ, Saturday in an editorial on the proposed Italian procession on the 25th inst., says there is not the least danger of an assault, and advises every respectable Catholic to avoid looking at it, and let it die in its nastiness, unnoticed.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BERLIN, August 11.—The Emperor of Austria received Emperor Wilhelm at Wellstadt to-day, and cordial greetings exchanged and their majesties departed this evening in a special train for Ischel.

BERLIN, August 12.—The Imperial Government, as well as the local authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures against the prevention of cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Koenigsburg, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of the cholera have appeared in the south of Russia.

BERLIN, August 9.—The Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow quotations of New York City stock to appear in the official stock list.

BERNE, Aug. 9.—The French Minister of Finance was paid to the Swiss government 5,000,000 of francs for the maintenance of the army of Bourbaki, while it was in this country. Payments will be continued by the French Treasury at the rate of a million of francs fortnightly until the entire debt is liquidated. An order has been given that all French materials of war held in Switzerland be returned.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Rivet, of the Left Center, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on Thiers; that all powers which he has heretofore exercised as Chief Executive, be prolonged 3 years; that he be moreover entrusted with the promulgation and execution of laws; that he be authorized to receive Ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic; that his remuneration be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the council, ministers, diplomatic agents, military and naval commanders; that the ministers appointed by him be responsible for their acts to the Assembly.

M. Adnet of the Extreme Right, made a counter motion expressing confidence in Thiers, and confirming his present powers.

Thiers, who was present, asked a vote of the urgency of both proposals. Amidst great excitement, they were declared urgent.

PARIS, August 12.—The city council has voted to raise a loan of three hundred and fifty million francs, to be used in rebuilding and repairing the houses destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune.

Opposition to the prolongation of Thiers' term is said to be growing rapidly, both in the Assembly and among the people.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—In the Assembly last evening M. Dammas submitted a motion providing for the distribution of remuneration for losses sustained by departments during the war, commissioners to be appointed from the people in each department. The proposition was violently opposed by M. Victor Le Franc, and was not acted upon.

PARIS, August 11.—It is reported that the negotiations between Berlin and Versailles for the evacuation of France result in an agreement by which the occupation of France by the Germans will entirely cease before the end of the present year.

It is said that Thiers urges on the Assembly the necessity of having large armaments and a nominal and effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—Advices from Algeria, report a continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and say the insurgents are rapidly submitting.

Evidence has been placed before the Court Martial that the Central Committee of the National Guard of Paris, ordered the assassination of Generals Le Comte, and Clement Thomas.

In the Assembly to-day, Vetillard submitted a motion providing for a spontaneous assembling of a Council of Generals in case the Government is overthrown.

The party of the Right in the Assembly demands that Thiers' term of office be prolonged only two years.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Evening Post attributes political significance of a friendly visit to the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Pope has written a letter to the Committee who have offered him the title of Pius the Great and a throne of gold. He refuses to accept the proffered title and honors during his life time, and suggests that the money which has been subscribed for the throne be employed in procuring the exemption of students in Catholic seminaries everywhere from military service.

LONDON, August 11.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Redesdale questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand for indemnity for damages caused by the Alabama, now that the American Government had granted amnesty to the late rebellion and reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitrators at Geneva, and proceeded to argue the question at great length.

Granville replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the Alabama would be argued in all its bearings before the arbitrators, by Sir Roundell Palmer and other eminent counsel retained on the part of Great Britain, whose interests certainly would not suffer for lack of learned and able defenders.

The Postmaster General announced that a reduction of telegraph tolls to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office.

In the House of Lords, Marquis Ripon made a lengthy argument in favor of the ballot bill, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions.

Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

LONDON, August 10.—Special private information from a correspondent at Salisbury, says military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously, on the Prussian system of compulsory service, and is being rigorously carried out without exception. In consequence of the enormous extent of country, and the provisional depots to be established, officers are examining the frontier and reporting. The government is trying experiments to see how rapidly a corps d'armee, advancing, can lay a line of railway for forwarding supplies. If such is the case, everything politically promises well for Austria making an alliance with Germany, which is apprehensive of trouble between France and Russia. This is the chief question of discussion between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischl to-day.

A Herald St. Petersburg letter mentions the discovery of the existence of an organization, with apparently well connected schemes aimed at the Government of the Empire, and whose plans indicated its association with the purposes of an international organization on the Continent. Among the arrests made were eleven merchants and students, but the prisoners manifested a total ignorance of the objects for which the society worked.

A Rome letter contains information that the Pope has selected the Island of Corsica as the place for future retreat, though any determination on his part to leave Rome was not yet been made apparent, and that Cardinal Antonelli has had berth secured for Corsica, that the Holy Father, by M. Valery, of Marseilles, which is being exclusively fitted up for his reception.

The publication of the Pope's letter against the revolutionary journals has diminished the sale of these sheets about one half, and that their total disappearance at this rate will be witnessed in a short time.

But notwithstanding this result the revolutionists are at work with the newspapers and a new journal, Luther, has been projected which aimed at the destruction of the Pope. Replying to the deputations of the Roman citizens who presented him contributions of Peter's pence the Pope said that while trying little on the prophecies contained in the books yet it was written that the time would come when the Holy See would be forced to live on the charities of the world, but would never be wanting in money.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—At London derry to-day the Orangemen had a terrible collision with the police and military authorities, in consequence of an attempt to celebrate by procession through the streets, the anniversary of the siege of that city in 1689, which had been prohibited by the Government. The procession, it came out to the number of several hundred, but the police quickly dispersed them. Great crowds soon gathered, the police were attacked and the military had to be called out. There were a number of persons wounded seriously. The police made many arrests.

LONDON, August 12.—The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the suppression of the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin, on Sunday last, was an immense affair, 20,000 people being present. Speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and banners with Irish flags and mottoes, were displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Beddoes, Odger and other well known Radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions, and was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

DUBLIN, August 13.—The excitement in Londonderry has not abated. To-day a large number of apprentices, consisting principally of boys from 12 to 18 years of age, arranged for an Orange demonstration. They were headed by Johnstone, Member of Parliament, and Mr. Rea, of Belfast. The apprentices attempted to form a procession in violation of the proclamation issued by the authorities, when the police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered amid yells and cheers from the Roman Catholics. Stones were thrown by the rioters at one another, and the police and military not act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices.

The cavalry and police then made a charge and scattered the crowd. Several were injured but none killed, and a number of arrests have taken place. Order is completely restored.

MADRID, August 13.—The express train from Barcelona to Madrid dashed into a standing train in which Contina Serrano and other officers were seated. The shock was terrible. Serrano was slightly hurt, many others wounded but nobody killed.

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A lady of large experience, has been appointed Governing Teacher and Principal of Social Duties.

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Late of Springfield Female Seminary, Ohio, will have charge of the Music Department. This with 14 pianos in the Music Hall are for the use of the pupils. One of Brackett's large Pedal Organs has been purchased.

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Our Young Folks.

THE BABIE.

BY HUGH MILES.

"Nae shoon to hide her tiny toes:
Nae stockings on her feet.
Her supple ankles white as snaw
Of early blossoms sweet.

"Her simple dress of sprinkled pink,
Her double dimpled chin;
Her puckered tip and baumy mou',
With nae one tooth between.

"Her een sae like her mither's een,
Twa gentle, liquid things;
Her face is like an angel's face—
We're glad she has nae wings!"

MY SLIPPERS.

You fink vis my pitty dess,
No, vis dess ain't new;
Mamma made it wear ado,
My pitty dess is blue.

Yes, I's dot a pitty hat,
Lots of 'birdies on it;
Mamma bied me slippers, too,
When she bied her bonnet.

Allie don't you wate my doll,
I's put her way to bed;
She's vewy sick to day, you know,
Wiv fever in her head.

What you fink you hear,
Dess nobody didn't speak;
Dess 'twas my wed slippers,
Twied to make um creak.

Dess they tost a heap of money,
Mamma paid two pennies;
Don't you fink they're pitty ones,
Jus' like tazzin Jennies.

ANNIE CARY.

NELLIE'S WILD CAT.

The last load of potatoes had rumbled into the bin in the cellar, the garden vegetables had been safely housed and cared for; through the crevices of the cornrick the ears looked bright and golden, and the crows cawed lonesomely over the stubble fields of autumn. The hands' came in from the field that night as if they felt that the farm-work for the year was nearly over. I saw my father go about the premises before he came in to tea, looking carefully to see that all was right; and then, after that pleasant meal was over, I heard him tell the men that in the morning they were to fire the timber on Brier Hill.

I know what that meant well enough, and with a sudden start I shook back the yellow hair that had fallen about my face, and fixed my eyes earnestly on my father; as if I wished to take in at one breath the full weight of this information. Brier Hill then was to be 'cleared.' It was a piece of ground from which most of the timber had long been cut, but it was thickly scarred with stumps, and here and there a dead tree stood, tall and lonely, with the great moss, or the wild ivy clinging to its withered branches. When the forest went, the raspberry-bushes came undoubtedly; for it was the place where we had been used to gather raspberries ever since my remembrance. Two or three seasons of raspberry gathering and torn frocks, were all my memory could then boast, it is true; but they were sufficient to fix every spot of Brier Hill indelibly in my affections. And now it was to become a mere plowed field. There was not a stump, or a patch of moss there that I did not know and love, there were such cunning things about them all. And then the thimbleberry bush that hung over that little ledge of rocks on the east side. I do not know that I ever had any very definite idea that Brier Hill belonged to me, but I was very sure that the thimble-berries did. Did I not watch them every year from the first opening of the rose like flowers, to the last ripening of the fruit? It was so easy to go around that way at night, when I went home from school.

There was a family of moles, too, that I was acquainted with, but of whom I had never told any one. What would become of them when the fire went over Brier Hill? O, dear, it was a very hard case, the whole of it. I do not know that I shed any tears on the subject, but I know that I plead very earnestly with my father to let Brier Hill remain what he declared it to be—'a worthless patch of brambles for me to tear my dresses on.' I think, indeed, that I must have been a very troublesome child for a farmer's daughter. There was never an old stump that I was willing to have dug out of the ground, lest it should disturb some familiar tuft of wild flower or blue violets; nor could the rolling logs, or the decaying branches be moved from the meadows where they lay, without my sending up an earnest plea in their behalf. And when my father asked me what I could want of those old rotten logs among the grass, was it not enough to tell him that there the grass sprung freshest and greenest in the spring, and always grew so beautiful and tall? And—and—I do not know that I ever mentioned it, but there was many a beetle and field mouse that I was sure would have no home if those old logs were disturbed.

But I shall never get to my nest of wild kittens, if I go on in this way, lingering over the old farm. I went to school with a sad heart the next morning, feeling very much, I dare say, as one does who has lost a large estate; but at night, when I came home from school oh how the fires were burning on Brier Hill!—wreathing gloriously about the tall trees,—hanging festoons of stars upon the withered branches—waving broad banners of flame upon the air,—flinging like garlands of meteors everywhere. I had never seen any thing so wonderful before, and rarely since. It almost repaid me for having that favorite ground turned into a plowed field. I knew very well how land was cleared before, but it was the first piece of burning timber I had ever seen. To those who have witnessed this spectacle, no description of it is necessary; for those who have not none will suffice.

There were few things I feared in those days; but it was with a slow step, and a feeling much akin to awe, that I approached Brier Hill that night. I was not quite sure whether I might go, but I went; for I knew the workmen would send me back if it were not safe. Slowly I approached, looking wonderingly and admiringly from one tree to another, when I heard my name called by one of the men near by. I looked round, and saw Antoine and Hiliare, two of the Canadian French hands, at work at a pile of blackened logs not far off. They were so blackened and begrimmed, that I hardly knew them.

"Come here, Nelly," said Hiliare, "there is something here for you."

I went along, laughing, to see how black and sooty they were, and asked him what it was.

"In that tree," he said, pointing to a very large one that was burning very rapidly, "there is a nest of the handsomest wild kittens you ever saw. They havn't got their eyes open yet, and if somebody don't move them soon, they will all be burned up."

"Why didn't you take them out?" said I, indignantly.

"We no moder to all ze wild *zings* on ze farm," said Antoine, laughing. He could not speak English as well as Hiliare. "And zen who take care of he? Spose he got die, ze fire burn him well enough."

This philosophy seemed to me savage in the extreme. To be sure they were wild kittens, but then they were young, and who knew but that they would grow up as tame as any others, if they were well educated. Inquiring the location of their nest, I started through the falling cinders, to save them.

"Don't send a child into zat fire," said Antoine. "Me fetch he."

And Antoine left his work, and went to the tree; and taking them out carefully from the hole between the roots where they were lying, he laid them one by one into my apron.

There were three of them, of a mottled gray, striped like a tiger, and nearly three times as large as a kitten of the same age. They were the handsomest kittens I ever saw, sure enough; and though I was at first a little puzzled to know what was to be done with them, I had so admired their ample proportions before I got home, that it was fully settled in my mind they were to have a home at our house.

To be sure, we had already four kittens in a snug corner of the garret, besides the "brave old mother of them all," who had, that summer, lived through her sixteenth birthday, and reared her family of kittens spring and fall. I hadn't the slightest doubt but that our old Kuty would cheerfully adopt the little orphans. And the result proved that I was not mistaken.

I laid them down on the hearth before the great fireplace in the kitchen, while I went to find old Kuty; and the family who had gathered round to see my new treasure, waited to see what the cat would do. I brought her in my arms, and set her down upon the hearth. You should have seen the anxious, matronly look with which she assumed the new responsibility. She did not hesitate a moment about it, but she drew down her face with such a curious look of anxiety, when she saw the kittens, and began to purr sorrowfully, as if she would have said: "Dear me, it was very care-worn and weary I thought myself, with those four little ones above there to nurse and bring up; and now here are three more with nobody but me to love and care for them. Poor little dears! how shall I ever get them up to the nursery, and they so big?"

They were very big, but she growled when we offered to assist her in carrying them up, and would not trust us to touch them. The first one she let fall when she attempted to seize it in her mouth, but she got a firm hold next time, and did not stop till they were all safely lodged in her own nest. It was so funny to see that old grandmother of a yellow cat, mounting the stairs two at a time, with those grizzled specimens of a foreign brood lying close beside her shoulder almost as big as she. She did her duty nobly, though, nor did she ever flag in her care of them from that day forth. I am not sure but it shortened her life in the end, poor kitty.

The family of old Kuty were thrown completely into the shadow by this new arrival, and we even thought that the old cat herself showed a preference for the young she had adopted.

We have read somewhere of a hen sitting upon an alligator's eggs, and being so roughly handled by the unbidden nestlings when they hatched, as barely to escape with her life; but it was with no such ingratitude that Kate's kindness was returned. The gray kittens were the pets of the household. To be sure the children would sometimes run very swiftly from the corner where they were playing when the deep growl was heard or the long claws were unsheathed, but if any hands were scratched, it was done by the yellow kittens. The wild ones belonged to a nobler race, and seemed to think scratching quite beneath their dignity.

There came a time when the family of kittens had to be diminished, they were voted quite too numerous, so they were distributed among cousins and neighbors, and perhaps some of them met with a harder fate; but it so, the family were kind enough not to let me know of it. But there was one plump, grizzly treasure that was left for me. Lioness. I called her, from her noble lion-like properties, and rare frolics did we have through that merry autumn.

Lioness did not grow into a lank, awkward cat, as most kittens do, but retained the plump, round properties she had first shown, very much like a Newfoundland pup. She wished to follow me wherever I went and watched me with the same careful affection that a noble dog exhibits, growling and showing fight in my defense when anything suspicious appeared. Even my father relaxed from his usual dignity in the matter of cats, and would drop his newspaper, and sit by the half-hour, laughing heartily over the wonderful gambols of my pet; and he would even allow her to race over his shoulders, and nestle her face impudently in among his whiskers.

She always attracted the attention of strangers who came in, and they would say, 'What kind of a kitten have you got there?' 'O, it is Nellie's wild cat,' was the answer; and 'Nellie's wild cat' came to be a proverb throughout the neighborhood. There were some curious lines about her face and mouth, that, aside from her rare antics, attracted every person's attention. If I only had a daguerreotype of her, I should be happy to give you her portrait, but I am sorry to say we never had it taken. It would be well worth seeing.

Soon after the spring opened, Lioness was missing one day. We searched for her everywhere, but she was not to be found, and I was very sorrowful. All the next day she was gone; but the third morning, as I stood at my chamber window, I saw her jump up on the top of the bars which shut in the farm-road leading down from Brier Hill. I was about to hail her with a shout, but it was checked at the first breath by the sight of a very large cat, with face and body marked precisely like Lioness's, her exact image on a larger scale, that jumped upon the bars by her side.

For a few moments they stood there together—I could not hear what they said, though I would have been very glad to do so—but presently Lioness sprang into the road and came toward the house, while the stately old cat—we always called her Lioness's mother—jumped down the other side, and took her way, without turning or looking back, up the hill into the woods. This was before sunrise in the morning. From that time, a fortnight never went by without our missing Lioness. She would be gone two or three days, and then come down the hill in the morning with the same companion, and part from her in the same way on the bars.

I saw this parting only once again myself, but I believe it was always seen either by the girls, as they came from milking, or by the farm hands. We thought these visits of Lioness to her mother in the woods a very singular affair. I used to talk to her about it sometimes, and ask her what she did, and what she saw in the woods; and I do not know but she understood me, for she looked very wise, and rubbed against my cheek, and purred as if she would like to tell me if she could.

At length she was taken sick. My father said that she was mad; and when I would steal away to her nest, and strive to nurse and fondle her, they put a muzzle over her mouth, lest she should bite me. I begged them not to do this, for I was sure she was not mad. She had shown no signs of biting. But when my father came home at night, he said she must be killed. This was dreadful. It seemed to me quite as barbarous as if she had been human, and I could not be made to look upon it in any other light. My tears at length succeeded in changing the orders, so that the kitten was only banished to a corner of the barn, which it was promised should be made comfortable for her. This was a duty, however, to which I chose to look myself, and it was a very hard thing for me to leave her there at night. I stood for a long time looking over the top of the little door where she lay, quivering and writhing in pain. Many a time during the night I woke to mourn over poor Lioness; and in the morning I could scarcely wait till I was dressed, before I ran out to learn her fate. Antoine was in the barn, and he put out his hand to stop me, but I rushed by him, and jumping upon the hay, looked over the door. There lay Lioness, stretched out and dead, with every sign about her of the dreadful death she died. She was mad! I covered my face with my hands, and burst into tears; and when I was able to look up again, all traces of her were removed.

After this, those who were early at the barn in the morning, were sure to see the great grizzle gray cat start up with a mournful howl for some lurking-place, and set off with her stately, measured trot toward the woods. For many weeks this wailing watch continued, and then the mother of Lioness disappeared, and was seen no more.

Doings and Sayings of Little People.

A burglar who attempted to enter a house in Germantown through a window a few nights ago, startled a little girl who was sleeping in the room. Half awake, she exclaimed "Don't touch that candy!" and the burglar fled.

"Where was I, ma," said a young urchin to his mother, as he stood gazing at his drunken and prostrate father; "where was I when you married pa? Why didn't you take me along? I could have picked out a nicer man than he is."

A naughty little boy blubbering because his mother wouldn't let him go to the river on Sunday, upon being admonished, said: "I don't want to go swimmin' with 'em, ma. I only want to go down and see the bad boys drown for going a swimmin'."

A little girl in Athol, Mass., was severely stung by a hornet. She told her mother that she had been bitten by something that looked like a yellow carriage with the top turned back.

Mrs. H., a young mother, was exhibiting with considerable pride to a number of admiring friends her first baby. Finally approaching little Dan, a boy of five years, the happy parent said: "Dan, is not this a dear little baby?" Dan hesitated a moment, turned up his eyes and answered: "Yes, but it's bald headed."

One day, while a "clerical gentleman" from the east was saying grace at the table of a gentleman in Fordham, Frank, the youngest of the flock, aged three, did not like the notion of keeping still so long a time, and finally, being unable to wait any longer, burst out: "Wait till dit a drint o' water and den you tan pray all you want to."

A youngster who was taken into a toy store the other day by his doting mamma, had a number of articles shown him by the attentive storekeeper, in the hope of making a sale—but without effect. At last one of those papier mache representations of a mouse was produced, and after being wound up by a key, was set on the floor, where it ran about in a very mouse like manner. The youngster's attention was enlisted at once; but the result was not as expected, for he shouted out: "O, mamma, I don't want that; we've got lots of them at home, and don't have to wind 'em up, either."

Beecher's Idea of a Boy.

At twelve, or fourteen certainly, a boy is capable of taking care of himself out of doors. He ought to be able to drive a horse, climb the highest tree, to swim skillfully, to carry a gun safely and use it aright, to be of such a manly disposition as not to provoke attack, or, if wantonly assailed to have such a courageous way of using himself that the same miscreant will not choose to meddle with him the second time. Nimble of hand, quick of foot, strong of limb, loving of action for mere luxury. This is the boy that the pious mother finds it hard to train Christianly, and when to his outward freedom is added the self-control which true religion gives, he will grow up such a man as the State needs—as good men honor—as true women fervently love.

A Death-Bed Divorce.

From the Henry County (Ind.) Republican.

Eli Davis, of Lewisville, died on Wednesday, July 19, 1871. He had been for two years laboring under the effects of paralysis. For one year he had been unable to walk except by the aid of others, and for more than six months had been to all appearance devoid of reason or any knowledge of persons or things. On July 18, about 6 o'clock P. M., and fifteen hours before his final exit, and when he was to all intents and purposes, except the mere fact of breathing, as dead as poor old Marley, he was divorced by Judge West's court from his second wife.

The suit for divorce was brought by his guardian at the instance of two sons by a former wife—Harvey Davis, boot and shoe dealer, of Indianapolis, and Clinton Davis, of the same place. The deceased knew nothing more of the existence of the suit than the man in the moon. The real cause of it was the fact that the deceased was the owner of property worth not less than $100,000, in which this second wife, if undivorced, would have been entitled to a one third interest during life. She is a young, healthy woman, with apparently thirty or forty years of life before her.

It is but fair to presume that, at 10 per cent. interest, her third would be worth $50,000 or $60,000 and over in twenty years. And, from what we can learn, her chance to live twice that long is as good as the chances of the average womankind for ten years. But, by some hocus-pocus, she was persuaded or prevented from appearing against the complaint, and to accept a compromise of $8,000 alimony. This compromise was indorsed, and the divorce granted by Judge William B. West, when the complainant, who never knew that he complained at all, was dying. Comment is unnecessary. The names of the other actors in this matter we withhold for the present.

Alarming Perfection

[From the New York Post.]

There is a story of a young lady, a recent graduate of a school for girls, who had "worn the badge of the legion of honor (one of the rewards of the school,) for four years in succession, the first time such a distinction had been achieved in twenty years, and which requires that the student shall not have missed a day nor an hour nor a lesson, nor in any way received a 'black mark' during the entire year." This is painful. The amount of self-control necessary to have been absolutely perfect in deportment for four years is simply enormous. Much of the vitality and spirit which make perpetual youth the one thing to be desired, much of the grace and archness and abandon of nature must have been mercilessly suppressed. It was the same kind of management of self as that to which the true nun subjects herself. We are heartily glad that this is the first case in twenty years, and trust that it will be the last one for a hundred years. Parents are largely responsible for such an occurrence as this, but they are foolishly and cruelly ambitious for their children. These rewards of merit are not intended to produce such results. They are simply intended as a help toward the government of the school by developing a generous rivalry in the matter of behavior. It is not expected that they will substitute for human nature a monastic uniformity of perfection, as they seem to have done in the present instance.

The third trial of Wm. H. Vanderpool, for the murder of Herbert Field, at Manistee, Mich., two years ago, was commenced at Hastings, on the 8th inst. Though the court room was well filled, the case excited little interest.

Wit and Humor.

A FISH STORY.

A whale of great porosity,
And small specific gravity,
Dived down with great velocity
Beneath the sea's concavity.

But soon the weight of water
Squeezed in his fat immensity,
Which varied—as it ought to—
Inversely as his density.

It would have moved to pity
An Ogre or a Hessian,
To scope or Spermaceti
Thus suffering compression.

The whale he lay a-roaring,
In agonies gigantic;
The lamp oil out came pouring,
And greased the wide Atlantic.

Would we'd been in the navy
And cruising there. Imagine us
All in a sea of gravy,
With billows oleaginous.

At length old million-pounder,
Low on a bed of coral,
Gave his last dying flounder;
Whereto I pen this moral.

MORAL.

Oh! let this tale dramatic,
Anent this whale Norwegian,
And pressure hydrostatic,
Warn you, my young collegian.

That down compelling forces
Increase as you get deeper,
The lower down your courses,
The upward pats the steeper.

The Conductor and Checker Player.

During the war, S—, a noted draught player, was on board the —— railroad, en route to his regiment in Tennessee, and, to beguile the time, was having a cosy game of checkers with a friend in the same seat with him, when the conductor, gathering his fares and noting the game, inquired "who was champion?" Being informed it was a "close thing," he responded, "Well, you find out who is the best player, and when I come back I'll beat him," and so passed on. Shortly afterwards he returned, and, being informed that S—— was ahead, the conductor invited him to a friendly game in the baggage car, to which they adjourned, and making themselves comfortable on a couple of trunks, the board was adjusted between them, and the men set.—When the conductor, in that complacent and confident manner which a man is apt to assume when he thinks he has got a "sure thing," remarked:

"Well, what do we play for?"

"O," said S——, "I never gamble on the game. It is not a gambling game."

"I know, but let us play for something just to make the game interesting."

"I never gamble," reiterated S——.

"Well, now," said the persistent conductor, "I'll tell you what we will do. We will play ten games. If I beat you the most, you are to pay for the dinners at noon, and furnish a bottle of Heidsieck. If you beat me; well, let me see—well, you can deadhead on my train whenever you choose." With an air which plainly said, "I think I see you doing it."

"Very well," said S——, "I am agreeable."

At it they went, the conductor opening the game 11 to 15, followed by 22 to 18, and so on through the single corner, when S—— moved from 12 to 16. The conductor tumbles into 24 from 27, and S——, with a smile of compassion for such lamentable ignorance, gives him 16 to 10, 15 to 19, 9 to 14, and opens the conductor's eyes by landing his piece on 25, preparatory to the honors of coronation. Of course, this settled the game, and the balance was not played much better, and when the match was finished the score stood:

S——, 10.
Conductor, 0.

"Well, well!" says the conductor, "I never see the like. What's your name?"

"My name is S——."

"What! S——, of Buffalo?"

"Even so."

"Why didn't you say so, and I'd have quit long ago."

"Well," said S——, "I suppose I have your word and honor as a gentleman that hereafter, if I should chance to be on your train, you will pass me on to the end of your route free?"

"That is the agreement, Mr. S——, and any one who knows Capt. B——, will tell you he never yet went back on his word."

S—— joined his regiment, and three years afterward found himself in Cincinnati bound homewards. Making some inquiries, he found that Capt. B—— was not only conductor on that road yet, but took the first train out in the morning. More for the sport of the thing than anything else, S—— concluded to wait over for the captain which he accordingly did, and, neglecting to buy his ticket, he took his seat on the train, and awaited developments.

Soon after the cars had left the depot, Capt. B——'s cheery, sonorous voice was heard at the door.

"Tickets! tickets!"

"Ticket, sir," punching S—— on the arm, who, being out of uniform and somewhat tanned by exposure, was, of course, not recognized by the conductor.

S—— merely looked up at his old opponent, and shook his head, in a vacant, absent manner.

"Tickets," shouted B——, who thought he had a deaf passenger on board to deal with.

"Ain't got any," said S——.

"Where you want to go to?"

"Cleveland."

"What for?"

"What for? Why, your fare, of course."

"Don't pay any fare on this road."

"Got a pass?"

"No."

"Brakeman?"

"No."

"Engineer?"

"No."

"Director?"

"No."

"Stockholder?"

"No."

"Well, perhaps you are President of this road, the United States, or some other big corporation?" said the conductor, now getting somewhat wrathy.

"No, neither one or the other, yet I don't pay a cent on this train."

"I'll bet you will, or off you'll get quicker than chain lightning."

"Bet you a bottle of wine," said S——, "I don't pay, or ain't put off, or don't get off either, unless I choose to, until I get to Cleveland."

"Well," said Capt. B——, softening his voice, but evidently holding up a burst of wrath, "perhaps you are a minister or a missionary?"

"Not any."

Capt. B——, (drawing himself up, and eyeing S—— suspiciously,) "What internal lunatic asylum did you git out of anyway?" Then as though suddenly impressed with the right idea: "You're broke, busted, gone up, out of stamps, eh?"

"No," said S——, exhibiting a large roll of Uncle Sam's greenbacks; "nothing of the kind, but I have the word and honor of a gentleman, who never goes back on his word, that I can deadhead on this train whenever I choose, and I bet a bottle of wine I'm right."

"Now, then, look you here," said the conductor, who had lost all patience; "I am going through the train to collect my fares, and when I come back I'll give you three minutes to pay me your fare, and if you don't do it I'll throw you off the train," and Capt. B——, with flushed face and low grumblings, interspersed now and then with "tickets!" moved through his train.

In about ten minutes he returned, mad all over, and mind fully up to the worst.

"Now then," (pulling out his watch,) "are you going to pay that fare?"

"Not for Joseph," said S——, in his peculiar drawling tones.

"All right; one minute gone, two, three. Here, Dick," calling the brakeman, "throw this lunatic into the ditch," rescuing to pull the bell cord.

"Previous to my exit from this train," said S——, "I would like to ask you a question or two."

"Well, be d—d quick about," it said B.

"Am I to understand, then," said ——, "that you are a man of your word, one who would do as he agrees; in short, are you a person that wouldn't go back on his word, although that word had been given years ago?"

"You bet," said B——, "as you'll find out if you don't come down with your fare." (Making hostile demonstrations towards S——'s coat collar).

"Just one question more, and I'm done. Do, or did you ever play checquers, or having played them with a stranger, in a baggage car, on this very train, some three years ago, get shamefully beaten ten straight games?"

"Well, by Jove, is that you, S——, from Buffalo?"

"It is," said S——, with a comical smile.

"All right, Dick. Beat at chequers, euchred out of a fat 'knock down' and a bottle of wine, by Jupiter. Tickets!"—*Our Mutual Friend.*

A New York paper says:

Three of the dirtiest, most ragged little ragamuffins in this city entered one of our magnificent drug stores. Marching up to the counter, one said:

"I want a cent's worth of rock candy!"

"Get out you ragamuffin!—we don't sell a cent's worth of rock candy!"

Slowly and sadly they filed out of the store. On the sidewalk a consultation took place. They re entered the door.

"Mister, do you sell *three* cent's worth of rock candy?"

"Yes!"

"Well, we ain't got 'em!" and the procession moved out again!

The Chicago *Republican* adopts this method of introducing its list of marriage licenses: "The clerk of the County Court wore a diamond pin in his shirt front and a sardonyx smile on his brow as he slung out dispensations to throw tea-kettles at each other, to the following couples yesterday."

A lady writes to know if it is proper—that is, if it is ladylike—to retaliate by squeezing back when a man squeezes her hand. The editor answers: "Well, you might squeeze easy, just enough to let him know that you are not disposed to be mean about it. But don't turn round and ask him, 'How is that for high?' or he might think you too forward."

A jury in North Carolina, after being "charged" in the usual way by his honor, retired, when a white juror ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the Judge? "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "he doesn't charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why, I thought we was gwine to git pay."

Professor Tyndall, in a lecture on "The Scientific Uses of Imagination," says, speaking of comets: "You know that these extraordinary bodies sometimes throw out tails 100,000,000 miles in length, and 50,000 miles in diameter." Of course we know it. We have taken a yard stick and measured the length and diameter of thousands of such tails, and we have seldom found one that came under those figures.

During a fine starlight evening, lately, a three-year old philosopher, after a silent and apparently profound scrutiny of the heavens, asked his mother, abruptly, where the stars came from. Mamma replied: "I don't know, Willie; I don't know where the stars came from." "Well, you bet I do. The moon laid 'em."

A few weeks ago a baby was taken into a church to be baptized, and his little brother was present during the rite. On the following Sunday, when baby was undergoing his ablutions and dressing, the brother asked mamma if she intended to carry Willie to be christened. "Why, no," replied his mother; "don't you know, my son, that people are no baptized twice?" "What," returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it don't take the first time?"

The Chicago *Art Review* says: Our last trip to Boston was made pleasant by the company of a well known gentleman of Chicago, who, although not an artist himself, has probably done more for art and artists than any other man in the city. Taking the horse cars from the Worcester depot, my companion, incumbered with manifold bags and parcels, reached the bell rope with an effort, when he wished to get off, gave a vigorous pull, and the result was a sharp ring from both bells. "What are you ringing both ends for?" was the discourteous and surly inquiry of the conductor. "Because I wish the car to stop at both ends," was the quiet reply that left a convulsed car-load and discomfited conductor.

A Professor in a certain college had taken his class out, on a pleasant afternoon, to exercise them in practical surveying. The next morning they were to be examined on the same. The first man was called up. Said the professor: "How would you go to work to survey a lot of land?" (Deep thinking, but no answer.) "If a man should come to you to get you to survey a lot of land, what would you do?" "I think," said the student, thoughtfully, "I should tell him he had better get somebody else."

SINGULAR CASE.

Interesting Physical Phenomena.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, July 19.

The recent death at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city, of a young lady, has called to mind a series of remarkable occurrences with which she was connected a few years since, and which at the time created considerable interest and discussion. They were of the same general character as those usually attributed to spiritual manifestations, and in their details and novelty were equal to any of the remarkable cases recorded in scientific works as of rare interest. The events were made the subject of an interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1868, by a gentleman well known in this country, and from this and other sources at hand we have compiled the following sketch of the case:

The person referred to was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1867 at the age of seventeen years. On her arrival she went to live in a family in Fitchburg, and it was while there that most of the phenomena alluded to occurred. She was in perfect health, was faithful and quiet, made no acquaintances, and was as far as possible removed, both by surroundings and lack of early education, from any temptation or facility for deceit or imposition in regard to the matters referred to.

Some six weeks after her arrival the bells in different parts of the house began ringing in an unaccountable manner, and so continued at brief intervals during the day, ceasing at night. In searching for the cause of the ringing, the bells were all detached from the wires, but the ringing continued the same as before. The bells would ring only when the girl was in the room where they were hung, but were often heard when several parties were in the room with her. A few days after the bells began ringing, raps and knockings began to be heard, and increased until they became a source of great annoyance, not only to the family, but to the girl herself, who, being naturally superstitious, was much excited. It was with difficulty that she could be kept calm during the day time, and at night she was very violent in her sleep, weeping much, and fearing that she might lose her place.

Some three weeks after the knocking appeared, more intense manifestations occurred; furniture was overturned and displaced, crockery was broken, and kitchen utensils were hurled about the room with considerable violence. A daily record of these occurrences was kept, from which it appears that a bench, upon which were two large tubs filled with water, was moved several inches, the ironing table was repeatedly lifted clear of the floor, and a soap stone slab weighing forty-eight pounds was thrown about until it was broken. Metallic articles and this soap stone slab seemed to be particularly subject to the influence which was at work, and the occurrences continued, increasing in frequency and force till it was hardly possible to keep anything in place in the room where she was.

The effect of these manifestations upon the girl was such that, after ten weeks of fear and terror, her nervous system broke down, and she was seized with a violent attack of hysteria, which was repeated several times. She was removed to an asylum, and, after an absence of three weeks, returned to work in improved health. No new manifestations occurred, and matters remained comparatively quiet for some two months, when she became subject to fits of somnambulism, rising in her sleep and going about her work, doing her housework and studying her reading and spelling lessons in the dark, and finally returning to her bed without wakening.

After this had continued for some time she became again temporarily prostrated and was received at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy in this city, in December, 1868, and came under the care of Dr. P. E. Hubon. Her general health soon improved, and she was allowed the liberty of the establishment, and forthwith busied herself with whatever her hands found to do, never so happy as when washing, or scrubbing, or sweeping. But behold in the midst of work, without any warning, shock or disturbance, she would go off into this state of trance, as it was called, for want of a better name. Then she would become suddenly talkative. She would answer questions and converse very sensibly. In her natural state she was rather timid and silent. She would move about with her eyes shut, recognizing those around her and the place where she happened to be at the time, and manifesting much intelligence in all her movements. At the end of half an hour or thereabout, she would quietly open her eyes, look with wonder on those around her, and appear greatly mortified, lest she had said or done something unseemly during her trance. On being reassured of the contrary, she would resume her work where she had left off. Wonderful to relate, she retained not the least remembrance of what she said or did while in this state, and more wonderful still, when she would go into the next trance, the connection of ideas would be resumed, the links of the broken chain of thought united, and she would talk and converse on all that took place not only in the immediately preceding trance, but of what had occurred in any of her previous and similar states.

A careful examination of the case was made by Dr. Hubon, including the history of the girl, and of all constitutional derangements which had affected her, as nearly as she was able to give them, and these and the apparent symptoms convinced him that her disease was a natural one. He found two operating causes or violent derangements which he considered sufficient to disturb and convulse her system to any imaginable degree—obstinate and habitual constipation, and Amenorrœa. Attacking these with proper remedies, he soon secured the improvement of his patient, and her rapid return to normal and healthy condition.

The singular manifestations in her case were, in some form, the result of a superabundance of electricity, for it was discovered while the knockings, &c., were most frequent, that they ceased at night, while she was in bed, if the legs of the bedstead were insulated from the floor by glass supports. Tables, also, which were generally thrown about, were quiet if their legs were placed in glass cups. All the facts in the case correspond to the usual manifestations of spiritualism, but their control and cessation under intelligent medical treatment indicates their natural origin. Since the recovery of the girl she has lived "at service," without any return of the phenomena described. Her death, which occurred on Sunday last, at the age of 21 years, was from consumption, which disease was, we understand, entirely unattended by any unusual or phenomenal manifestations, and as wholly disconnected from her former illness.

The Security of Survivors.

The suspicions that the remains of PETER BUFFENBAGER were tampered with suggest an infinite field for genius in what may be called the fine art of crime. If when a body has lain in the tomb for years it may be resurrected and confronted with heirs or marital relicts, with a deposit of arsenic in the stomach, who can consider himself safe?

A man lives a bachelor till a time when his relatives suppose he has given up all notion of marriage. But does a bachelor ever wholly abandon this notion? Only the oldest bachelor inhabitant can answer that question. Upon this conclusion his relatives base expectation. Perhaps while he is yet hale and hearty they wonder why he continues to live. They think it almost robbery.

And then if he marries they look upon the woman as a robber, and from this they are ready to accuse her of every crime. They know she married him for his money, and they are sure she wants him out of the way. And she has taken the bread from their mouths, and deserves to be hanged for that.

In due time he dies, as old bachelors that marry young wives will, and is buried. Now, if the widow can be dispatched, his relatives will come by their own. Any stout fellow can raise the body in a night, and let a solution of arsenic trickle down the throat, and then replace it to pickle the stomach until a safe time for calling up suspicions. Then the presence of arsenic in the stomach is proof positive; the wife, as the party that profited by the crime, is condemned; justice is done, and virtue is rewarded.

Or the survivor may be a husband, who has heirs or some enemy who wants him out of the way. And if he is not more than fifty or sixty he is always liable to be suspected of wanting a chance to marry again. Or it may be the case of a son who has honestly inherited his father's estate. No one can be sure that a corps may not be raised, like Banquo's, to confront him. Obviously some provision for security against this fine art is imperative. It is an argument in favor of the classical cremation. It must be provided by law that every dead body shall immediately be boiled up and analyzed and a certificate given to the surviving party; or, in every case the coroner shall make proclamation that if any one knows or suspects impediment to the burial he shall make it known, or forever after hold his peace; and this formality shall be a bar to any resurrection of evidence.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A negro named McDonnel, while beating his sister, living near the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad depot at Memphis, on the 8th inst., was stabbed and instantly killed by her husband, Horace Whitney, who surrendered and was locked up.

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Its twelfth year opens September 19. Young ladies seeking an education will here find thorough instruction and a pleasant, Christian home. Send for Catalogue to

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CINCINNATI
Industrial Expositon!
1871.
The 2nd Grand Exhibition
—OF—
Manufactures, Products and Arts,
Will be held at
CINCINNATI,
FROM
Sept. 6th, until Oct. 7th, 1871.

In immense Buildings especially erected for this purpose, in the centre of the city, costing over $60,000 and in every particular far surpassing the Great Exposition of last year. It will be the largest display ever held in the United States.

Power Hall for machinery in motion covers nearly one acre, and 50 feet high. Fine Art Department, 350 feet in length, Central Hall 250 by 110 feet, and 70 feet high. Horticulture Department, 167 feet by 80 feet, and 20 feet high; and four other departments of large dimensions; presenting a floor space of over three acres.

Building open to receive articles August 16, 1871.

The most ample arrangements have been made for the conveyance of articles and visitors to the Exposition.

For full particulars, address

A. T. GOSHORN, President.
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Under a Burning Sun, where Bilious affections and Fevers of various descriptions so generally prevail,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient has been successful beyond all parallel. Hence the physicians of the tropics give it their emphatic sanction, prescribing it in preference to every other aperient in use. The patients of course, gladly acquiesce, for this preparation is one of the most delightful as well as mild and cooling cathartics chemistry has yet devised, and possesses every medicinal virtue of the far-famed German Seltzer Spa. It is a powder that only requires the addition of water to produce in an instant a delicious, effervescent beverage, as well as an invaluable medicine.

Ask for and accept none but the genuine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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1,500,000 ACRES
OF THE
RICHEST FARMING LANDS
IN THE WORLD,
FOR SALE TO ACTUAL SETTLERS
NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS,
MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
LANDS NOW RUNNING.

The Lands now offered by this Company are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest, and most inviting valley for sett

Farm and House.

THE OLD BARN.

Rickety, old, and crazy,
Shingleless, lacing some doors;
Bad in the upper story,
Wanting boards in the floors;
Beams strong thick with cobwebs,
Ridge-pole yellow and gray,
Hanging in helpless innocence
Over the mows of hay.

How the winds turn around it,—
Winds of a stormy day—
Scattering the fragrant hay seed,
Whirling the straws away;
Streaming in at the crannies,
Spreading the clover smell,
Changing the dark old granary
Into a flowery dell.

Oh, how I loved the shadows
That clung to the silent roof,
Day-dreams wove with the quiet,
Many a glittering woof
I climbed to the highest rafters,
And watched the swallows at play,
Admired the knots in the boarding,
And rolled in the pillows of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it,
The Vatican loses its charm
When placed in my memory's balance
Beside the old gray barn!
And I'd rather see the clover,
Piled in the barn's roomy mows,
Than sit in the breath of the highlands
Poured from Appenine brows!

Questions and Answers.

LUCERN.

James Sterling, Newtons Retreat, Indiana, writes: "Having seen 'Lucern' cultivated in other countries with great success, (yielding as high as from three to five cuttings per season) and not meeting any farmer around who knows it, can you give me any information regarding its production in this or any other of the States? I consider it a most valuable grass, (if you can call it one,) being hard feeding even in its green state."

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

C. G. H Bunkerhill, Kansas, asks: "What agricultural paper is best for the West rn country?" We answer, "The American Farm Journal" published by Miller, Locke & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

RATS.

John C. Beers, Newtown, Connecticut, asks: "Will some of your subscribers or one of your editors give your readers a method of getting rid of *rats*. What is wanted is something to drive them away, not poison them and let them die on the premises or get into the water or victuals used by the family. Something of this kind will supply the wants of many of your readers and also a sufferer from rats."

Will those who have come off victors in the struggle with rats give their experience for the benefit of Mr. Beers and others.

WHEAT—HORSES' EYES.

H. M. Almy, Clement, Illinois, writes: Please state if the so called Red Sea wheat and the Bull Mediterranean are one and the same, if not the same, where did the Red Sea originate?

What would you recommend to prevent a young horse with one weak eye from losing the sight? The other eye appears to be sound and strong. Also what remedy is there to prevent a fine young horse from carrying his tail to one side, so much so that it hurts his looks very much?

PRESERVES IN A CELLAR.

Skip, Texnoro, Massachusetts, writes: "Will some of your readers inform me if preserves should be kept in a cellar?"

IRON RUST.

Marshall, Echo, Pa., asks "What will remove iron rust from linen or muslin?" In answering this question, we hope our lady friends will not content themselves with a mere recipe, but that they will describe the process, &c.

CANNING GREEN CORN.

J. W. Cobb, Bullerville, Jennings county, Indiana, asks: "What is the process for canning green corn? We have never been able to put it up so that it would keep."

Here is one way. Perhaps some of our readers can suggest a better: Dissolve one ounce and a quarter of tartaric acid in half a pint of water. Cut the corn from the cob; and add water enough to cook it properly When cooked, add two tablespoonfuls of the acid solution to each quart of corn. Can immediately; seal securely, and put away in a cool, dry place. When wanted for use, stir half a teaspoonful of soda through two quarts of corn, and let it stand three hours before cooking. This removes the acid taste, and the corn is as fresh as when cooked in the summer.

PRESERVING GREEN CORN.

C. Cronkhite, Marshfield, Warren County, Ind., writes on the subject of preserving green corn as follows: "All your readers may have green corn the year round, with very little trouble. When the corn is in condition to suit them, cut it from the cob with a knife; put it in jars or any vessel they may desire, alternating a layer of salt with a layer of corn, and using salt enough to preserve. The corn will be too salt for the table, but when wanted for use, soak it in cold water, and it will be as nice as when it came from the cob."

QUESTIONS ABOUT KANSAS.

Robert Douglas, Sterling Mines, writes: "As a few of us here are desirous of going West, would you please give us a little information through the BLADE, where the best place would be to settle in Kansas on Government land. We would wish to settle lands that would not need irrigation, and the cheapest route to such lands."

T. S. Hammond, Copley, Summit county, Ohio, writes on the same subject. He wants to know which is the best part of Kansas; where land is the cheapest; and which is the best for general farming and stock raising.

The above questions are referred to our Kansas readers, who are no doubt better posted on the subject than the writer hereof.

REPLIES FROM KANSAS MEN.

From Jewell County, Kansas, an "Old Settler" writes:

Jewell is on the North border of the State, and west of the Republican river, one hundred and fifty miles west of Atchison. The greater part of the county is prairie, but many parts are well timbered and nearly every part is well watered. I may safely say that the soil of the whole county is good, or that every acre of prairie, nearly, is first-rate for agricultural and grazing purpose. Very fine hard and soft woods, magnesian limestone are very plenty and well distributed. The red iron sandstone is found in some parts of the county. The Republican river touches the county at its north-east corner, and its tributaries, White Rock, Oak and Buffalo creeks water the north and eastern portion of the county, and the Solomon river, although not touching the county. Its tributaries, Bur Creek, Granite, Limestone and Brown's Creek rise in the western and southern, and on which are good timber.

We are in the Republican Land District, office at Concordia. No Railroad Land Grants have ever been made and all the land, except Sections 16 and 36 and some reserves salt or saline lands, are open for actual settlement under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, and the immense emigration to this country is fast taking up the lands. Shops, Postoffices and all needful and enterprising institutions, are starting.

A subscriber writes from Salt Marsh, Republic county, Kansas, as follows: "Those who are thinking of emigrating to the west will find this country all that heart could possibly wish. Good, clear running water, beautiful prairie land, good rich soil—some timber. Splendid water can be obtained by digging from thirty to forty feet deep. Good schools, good churches, and good society. People are industrious, intelligent, and sociable."

ABOUT A HEIFER CALF.

H. M., Mount Pulaski, Ill., submits the following:

"A widow marries a wealthy man, (farmer,) and takes with her a daughter twelve years old; this girl serves in the family until she is twenty years old, on marrying sells to the family her time, father gives her no cash, but a heifer calf. Can she recover wages for her services? It has been thirteen years since she left the family. Please don't refer me to a lawyer—give your opinion."

The girl cannot recover wages. The place was her home and many a farmer's daughter leaves home without receiving so much as a heifer calf even. The quicker you get the idea of recovering wages, in such a case, out of your mind, the better will it be for yourself and every body else.

LEATHER CEMENT.

Reader, Rockport, asks:—"Can you give me, through the columns of your paper, a receipt for making good leather cement?"

HOW SHOULD VEGETATION IN ROWS BE PLANTED?

A subscriber, Laporte, Sullivan Co., Pa., writes:

"Our storm winds here come principally from the South, sometimes from the North. The sun, of course, rises in the East and sets in the West during the summer months. Now to the query, 'Should vegetation which requires to be planted in rows or drills be planted to run north and south or east and west?' If you give an opinion give a reason for it. I have my theory in the premises."

It will be seen that the correspondent wants reasons as well as opinions. He knows all about himself, you know, but then he wants to know the opinions and theories of others. And we hope he will be gratified.

TO CURE RINGWORM.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper says:—Take the back of a silver watch or any smooth piece of silver, rub on and around the sore a few minutes four to six times; it will soon cure it. At least in this way I cured factory children some forty years ago, and I do not recollect it to have failed once.

SUNFLOWERS AND FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. Martin, in a paper read before the Therapeutic Society of France, states, as a proved fact, that the common sunflower possesses the faculty of freeing the atmosphere from the animal and vegetable germ, supposed to contain the miasma productive of fever and ague. This is no news in this country—at least not theoretically; but have any of our readers proved it?

Value of the Sunflower Plant.

Attention is called by the editor of the *Journal of Applied Science*, to the sunflower plant in various economical applications. According to this article, the sunflower can be cultivated very readily, an acre of land sustaining 25 000 plants at twelve inches distant from each other. The flowers are very attractive to bees and furnish a great amount of honey.—The average production of seeds may be estimated at fifty bushels to the acre, yielding fifty gallons of oil. This is said to be equal to olive oil for table use, and is well adapted to burning in lamps, soap making, and painting.

Preserving the Flavor of Butter.

The *German Agriculturist* says that a great portion of the fine flavor of fresh butter is destroyed by the usual mode of washing, and he recommends a thorough kneading, for the removal of the buttermilk, and a subsequent pressing in a linen cloth. Butter thus prepared, according to our authority, is preeminent for its sweetness of taste and flavor, qualities which are retained a long time. To improve manufactured butter we are advised by the same authority to work it thoroughly with fresh cold milk, and then to wash it in clear water; and it is said that even old and rancid butter may be rendered palatable by washing it in water to which a few drops of the solution of chloride of lime have been added.

How the Leaves of the Grape Vine Affect the Ripening of Fruit.

A practical grape grower in his letter to the *Country Gentleman*, says that he observed that when the leaves of the vines were scant, the fruit did not ripen well, while in another part where the foliage was thick, the clusters of fruit were larger and ripened well. Where a Concord vine was close pruned, yet abundance of leaves retained, the fruit ripened at the proper time, but where the fruit was unusually heavy and close, it did not mature rapidly. Hence he forms the general conclusion that an over heavy crop is tardy in ripening. The cure for this is *thinning*. It hastens maturity, increases the quality and size of the fruit, favors the wood growth, and the set of fruit for the year following. The same rule will apply to all standard fruits as well as the grape.

Washing Calicoes.

Black calicoes should be washed in water in which potatoes have been boiled, or starch water made by having two or three potatoes scraped in it; or pour boiling water on wheat bran, strain it, and when luke-warm wash them in it, using no soap. Before wetting any calico, rub soap on the crease spots—hard soap, or soft soap a year old. Alum is good to set the color of green; salt put in the rinsing water of blue, black or green calico, will prevent the colors running into each other. Some washerwomen infuse eight gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, leaving them until cold, which process is to render the colors permanent, so they will not fade by subsequent washing. Cotton goods (except pure white) should never remain in water a moment longer than necessary, and should be dried in the shade.

Sizing of Linen.

The peculiar smooth linen called Holland in the United States, and used for window-shades, is sized with the following preparation:

Carbonate of soda, (crystallized,)	1 part.
White wax	4 to 6 parts.
Stearine	4 to 6 "
Pure white soap	4 to 6 "
Fine Paris white or carbonate of magnesia	20 parts.
Potato starch	40 "
Fine wheat starch	160 "

This is boiled with sufficient water to form 1,600 parts altogether. If necessary some ultra-marine is added to counteract the yellow tint of the linen. The linen is starched with this preparation, passed between rollers, and dried. It is then sprinkled with soap water, and placed in the stamping-mill, afterward steamed and calendered.

A mixture of the first four or five ingredients named above is sold by druggists as a preparation for improving the starch used for stiffening shirt-collars, etc.—*Manuf. and Builder.*

Coating for Outside Walls.

The following coating for rough brick walls is used for painting light houses, and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through: Take of fresh Rosendale cement three parts, and of clean, fine sand one part; mix with fresh water thoroughly. This gives a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement.

If brick color is desired, add enough venetian red to the mixture to produce the color. If a very light color is desired, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken to have the ingredients well mixed together.

In applying the wash, the wall must be wet with clean, fresh water; then apply immediately with the cement wash. This prevents the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too rapidly, and gives time for the cement to set. The wash must be well stirred during the application. The mixture is to be made as thick as can be applied conveniently with a whitewash brush.

It is admirably suited for brick work, fences, etc., but it cannot be used to advantage over paint or white wash.

Looking-glass to Stop Bees.

A near neighbor of mine was at work for me one day, when his wife called him, for the bees were swarming. We went to his house and the bees were just clustering on a tree near by. He got a hive and was going to hive them, when they started to go off. He took a large looking-glass and ran to get up with them, for by this time they had got fifteen or twenty rods from where they had clustered. He reflected the rays of the sun upon them, and they soon began to think of lighting. As there were no trees near by, they began to cluster on his hat; and he, being somewhat afraid of bees, made good time for the house I assure you. They then settled on a post in the fence near by, and were hived.

In about an hour they concluded to try for the woods again; but the looking-glass brought them down once more, and they were hived a second time. In two hours after they started a third time. It being cloudy at the time, they made their escape, as the looking-glass would not work without the sun. Now, was the queen tired or defective, or was it the looking-glass that proved efficient? There were several persons, nearly a mile distant, who saw the reflected rays of the sun, their attention being called from their work by the brightness of the reflection. I am inclined to think it was the looking-glass, instead of the queen being tired or defective. I have since tried it, and never failed to stop a swarm when the sun shone.—*Cor. American Bee Journal.*

Fistula of the Withers.

This disease is situated immediately above the shoulder, close to the union of the dorsal and cervical vertebræ. No ailment, or disease to which the horse is subject, can be so easily prevented by timely attention as this, and none is so bad to manage, or so uncertain of cure, when allowed from neglect and repetition of the bruise or injury which is the primary or first cause.

CAUSES.—Undue pressure of the harness pad, chiefly, from the pestiferous iron hook upon the centre or top of the same, which most persons so much desire and which farmers so persistently use, who of all others can the best dispense with them, as a leather loop will, and does fulfil all the necessary uses of the nasty hook. The same undue pressure from the pummel of a badly fitting saddle causes fistula of the withers. The two first mentioned are the chief causes, yet any bruise or undue pressure from any or whatever cause, produces the disease.

CURE.—Upon the very first appearance of tenderness, or the slightest swelling in the parts, the cause must be removed at once, and cooling lotions applied to the spot. Acetic acid one part, and rain water four parts, in a good lotion. Or sal-ammonia pulverized, one part, dissolved in two parts of acetic acid, to which add eight parts warm rain water; apply with a sponge, or soft rag. Persevere with this treatment, and you need not fear fistula; neglect this or similar treatment, and you may expect everything. Wormwood, or smartweed in decoction with the above is a good adjunct in my opinion, backed by actual experience.

Should fistula have formed before the owner has done anything for his horse, the part must be poulticed for two or three days, after which, very carefully, yet thoroughly, probe with an elastic probe to ascertain the situation and extent of the sinus, or sinuses, and if practicable, have them opened at the very bottom, and dress with a saturated solution of carbolic acid and tincture of myrrh and aloes, alternating the one for the other, until healthy action is evidenced by healthy pus, when the carbolic acid may be discontinued, and use only the compound tincture of myrrh and aloes until the sinuses are quite healed. Use the medicines with an elastic syringe if procurable, if not, a glass one; no metal must be used. Follow the above, letting the horse have rest, and most fistulas will succumb, and soon get well. The horse may run in a paddock or pasture until cold weather or he is well.

VETERINARIAN.

Revival of the Copper Interest.

The Lake Superior *Miner* says: We have every reason to believe that the dark cloud that has hung over the copper mining district for the past year or two is about to be rolled up, and we hope never to appear again. We have assurances from the east that the copper interest is reviving, and that by another year considerable activity will be witnessed among our mines. Already some of them are beginning to square their sails ready to set out, and we should not be surprised to be able to announce in our next issue that at least two mining companies have decided to resume work.

Should a general revival of the copper interest occur, Ontonagon county stands in a splendid position to take advantage of the move. Many of the mines are in a condition to put in a large force in ground already open and produce copper. Hoisting engines, stamp mills, houses, cleared land, tools and implements, all ready for work, all they need is the word of command, and from ten to fifty tons of copper per month can be produced from a half dozen locations. Bohemian, Aztec, Adventure, Ridge, Evergreen, Ogima, Knowlton, Caledonia and Flint Steel, are all in a condition to obey the command, and no one who knows the mines or veins doubts for a moment their ability to respond generally. While Minnesota, National, Rockland and others will fall into line.

Capitalists are inquiring into our swamp land grants, speculators and the lumber interests are buying up our pine lands, and examining our facilities for the lumber trade. The railroad interest is fast approaching us with the iron horse, and advance scouts are out searching for feasible routes and future cities, and it is not possible they can pass us by. As a community, we have all the elements of wealth, we have minerals in abundance; our pine, and the facilities for reaching it are excellent, our agricultural resources are proved to be equal to sustain a large population; our land grants valuable, and our climate healthy.

A Family Quarrel.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The wife of a gentleman of our hotel tells a good story at her husband's expense. It is well understood that the parties did not live pleasantly together, but evidence of this is rarely seen in public. The other evening when taking their usual drive—they are both high spirited and hard to curb, and when their tempers are aroused there is no controlling them—one word brought on another, when the husband said: "You will drive me mad."

"I should call that admirable driving," retorted the wife.

"By ——!" exclaimed the husband, "if you say another word I will drive down into the sea." They were then near one of the roads, in the vicinity of General Grant's cottage, that leads down to the beach.

"Another word!" screamed the lady. "Drive where you please," she added, "into the sea. I can go as deep as you dare to go, any day."

He became furious, took her at her word, and off went the horse and vehicle into the ocean. They began to swim. He held in, looked into her face, and shouted:

"Why do you stop?" she demanded exultingly, exhibiting not the slightest alarm.

"You are a devil!" he exclaimed, turning the horse about, making for the shore with all expedition.

"Pooh! pooh!" laughed the tormentor. "Learn from this that there is no place where you dare to go, where I dare not accompany you."

"Even to ——"

"The only exception," she answered with a chuckle. "There, my dear, I leave you."

She had conquered. The pair returned to the house, and the only evidence of anything extraordinary having occurred was the appearance of the poor horses. The lady repeated the story to one or two female friends, and, of course, such things are too good to keep.

A correspondent with Commodore Rogers, describes the Coreans who visited our ships as large powerful men, having more intelligence in their faces than the Chinese, but surpassed by the Japanese in cleanliness and neatness. Here is what the correspondent has to say of them in other respects:

"To-day we have been visited again, this time by officials of the third rank, who wear blue silk gowns confined at the waist by a red ribbon. Their hats are made, I think, of hair, and look exactly like the wire covers we use in fly time to protect edibles, except in their shape. They have a very broad rim, and a small elevation in the center to fit over the knot of hair, which latter collected on the top of the head in the Burmese style. The servants of these officials ran loose about the ship, and as it was dinner time each mess forward had one of them for a guest. The dinner for the men was pork and beans, and the Coreans each devoured several rations. They seemed to like the pork very much, and "boiled" it as though they thought it safest out of sight. One man ate as many beans as he could sitting, then stood up and took a few plates more, and when they were offered again looked longingly at them, but was forced to press his hands over his stomach and sadly shake his head; but a pan of almost raw pork was pushed toward him, and he could not hold out any longer, but seizing a piece half the size of his head, held it to his mouth a moment and it was gone.

The New York *Bulletin* says that the consumption of opium in this country has steadily increased during the last few years, and considerable attention has been given to its cultivation in some of the Southern States. Seeds have been brought from Smyrna and Calcutta at a great expense, and various experiments have been tried, but it was not until the present year that anything like success was attained. This year a small crop will be raised, and owing to the high prices it brings a handsome profit will be realized. During the present season, when the Smyrna crop was coming in, telegrams were received, stating that the old crop was gone, and that the new crop would arrive very slowly. Prices immediately advanced to 160 plasters per pound. The high prices simulated the movement in the growing districts, and the stock was thrown upon the market with such rapidity that prices declined to 130 plasters. More favorable advices have since been received, and the market has further declined to $4 00 per pound on the spot, and about $3 75 per pound to arrive. Since the first of January the importations of this drug have amounted to 1,284 packages, against 1,015 packages for the same period last year. As long as opium and its products remain a medical necessity, it is well that it has been demonstrated that it can be grown in this country, and thus, probably in time, do away with the importation of this expensive drug.

A Saratoga correspondent writes thus: "A paper lies before me announcing the death of a once eminent clergyman. He died in an obscure village in Canada. He was settled in the city of New York. His society was rich, large and fashionable. He rode on the wave of popular favor. Crowds attended his ministry, and his pay was large. In the height of his popularity, a letter was received by the principal warden of the church late one Saturday night, announcing his resignation, and saying that he had sailed for Europe that day. No reason was assigned, and the parish was in a state of great excitement. After a time the pastor came back. His reasons for his course were stranger than his conduct. The principal one was that he was subject to blackmail, and he could endure it no longer. He was soon settled in an adjoining city, over an important charge. His popularity was renewed. But soon he left, went to Canada, took the place of an assistant minister in a small charge, and there he died. His secret died with him.

James Canterbury and Henry Haskins, two noted desperadoes, quarrelled on the 7th inst., at Yellowstone, five miles east of Gallipolis, whereupon Canterbury procured a rifle and shot Haskins, killing him instantly. Canterbury was arrested.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, in every case, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, post-paid; 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. aug6-10w1 *25 (13)

POPERY
THE FOE OF THE CHURCH AND REPUBLIC.
What it has done. What it is doing and what it means to do. Its power. Its despotism. Its infallibility. Its frauds. Its reflects. Its miracles. Its idolatry. Its persecutions. To be heard of our public schools and of civil and religious liberty for alarming crimes. IN NEW YORK CITY.
A book that is wanted everywhere. We want agents to introduce it in every county and will pay them liberally. Send for circular. Address Z. RULER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa. aug10-4w2 (10)

A Book for the Million.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Companion to the Married or those about to marry in the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one free of postage for fifty cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 31 Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. aug10-4w1 (10)

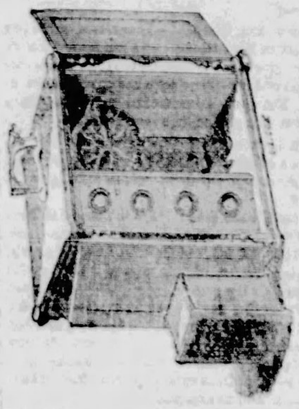
THE ERADICATOR!
AN UNFAILING REMEDY for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Catarrh, or any form of Syphilis. Address Lock Box 198, Toledo, Ohio. No letter answered unless accompanied by a three cent postage stamp. References given, thoroughly endorsing professional and social responsibility. This form of advertisement is adopted, merely to escape the persecution of professional listeners. aug10w1 25

Every Farmer
Should send $1.50 for O'HARA'S POCKET CORN SHELLER. She is 6 inches per hour; weighs only 12 ounces. A good Agent wanted in every County. Profits large. Sold for $1 50 for sample. Address C. T. VANSICKLEN, 143 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. jun1-13w

For Sale or Exchange.
THE half of the Imperial Mills at Manmee, O., run by water, has five pair of burrs, is now and in complete order. Cost $20,000 and rents for $3,500 per year. Address for particulars,
O. WHITE & SON, Agents,
jun27w4(3) Toledo, Ohio

BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass., publish "The Patent Star," and Extension, give profitable advice to patentees. aug6w4 (10)

Psychomancy.
[illegible]

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM!

The Sewing Machine that Combines all the Good Qualities!
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

The Manhattan Silent Family Sewing Machine!
With Patent BASTER, BINDER and RUFFLER.
PEARL EDGING,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ELEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES!
This is the latest and most practical Sewing Machine before the public. Its simplicity is its great merit. It cannot sew wrong. Combining all the advantages of the intricate and complicated double thread machines, with the simplicity, ease of operation and lightness of running of the single thread Toys; it has also the greater advantages of economy and durability, and is comprehended by the most inexperienced in a few minutes' time, unlike others that take weeks or months to understand, and require one or two machinists to keep them in repair. This simple and economical machine makes the
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REFERENCES.—The following lately drew valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10 00.
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To Correspondents.

JOHN.—We doubt about the patent paving you. We advise you not to invest unless you are well convinced that it will pay. Show your invention to some good business man and take his opinion.

INQUISITIVE, Williams Centre, Ohio, asks:—"1. What islands constitute Danish America, and by what race of people are they inhabited? 2. What is the population of Toledo and Cincinnati? 3. What is the prevailing religion in Europe, Asia and Africa?"—Denmark possesses Greenland and the island Santa Cruz in the West Indies. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John were ceded to the United States Oct. 25, 1867. The inhabitants of Greenland are the Esquimaux. 2. The population of all the principal cities in the United States was given in last week's BLADE. 3. This sounds very much like a question asked you by your teacher at school. The strength of the religious denominations was given in the BLADE in June. Our young friends must remember these things because it is not in order to repeat. It is simply annoying to a majority of readers. Europe with a population of 293,000,000 has 142,117,000 Roman Catholics; 68,028,000 Protestants; and 69,782,000 advocates of the Greek Church. Then the Christian religion prevails. In Asia, with a population of 803,400,000, there are only about 14,000,000 Christians. The others are Mohammedans and those we generalize as pagans, the latter being in the ascendency. In Africa the pagans are largely in the ascendancy.

TUSCARAWAS, Canal Dover desires to know what became of Quantrell, one of the noted Kansas Guerrillas. It is now stated positively that Quantrell was captured in Kentucky by Terrell's band and that he died from wounds received, at a hospital in Louisville.

JAMES J. DOW, St. Charles, Minnesota, asks:—"Will you please inform me through the columns of the BLADE where the best works on "The Continental System of Pronunciation of Latin" can be obtained. Any information in regard to separate treatises on the topic or grammars containing full explanation of it will be gratefully received."—We know of no works devoted exclusively to the discussion, &c., of the subject. You will find that the system receives due attention in the Latin Grammars or text books of Andrews & Stoddard, and those of Harkees. You had better send to Harper & Bro., or D. Appleton & Co., New York, for their catalogues of scientic publications.

IGNORAMUS, Basel, Ohio, writes:—"Please inform me in your Answers to Correspondents what is the best work on Civil Engineering and surveying that a young man can procure who is desirous of studying those branches, and where can it be had; also, where can I procure a catalogue of scientific work? 2. Is it correct to say in speaking of every second day in the week "every other day?" 3. Is this sentence ungrammatical "a riot was transpiring on High street at the time the occurrence took place?"—You can get Davies' work on Surveying of S. Bailey & Eager, Toledo. For a catalogue of scientific works send to Harper & Bros. and D. Appleton & Co., New York. 2. The use of "every other day" is allowable, but the expression will not bear the critical test. 3. The use of transpiring in such a way has been objected to. As one of the best American orators used it in this way the use has become very common. It is better to say "a riot was in progress."

L. G. J.—Your "Come in and Shut the Door," is too much like a very popular song for you to claim it as original.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Jewell County, Kansas asks space for the following:

"Every citizen of the U. S. is allowed one Homestead and one Pre-emption but can hold but one at a time or at the same time. Say you Homestead a quarter section, after serving on the same six months, breaking and fencing 8 or 10 acres, digging a well, (or improving a spring,) building a comfortable house, and making proof of such actual settlement and cultivation can pay for the same, after the above mentioned time and receives his or her title, or can live on the land five years and pay nothing and get title.

You can file declarato y statement with Register and Receiver of the District Land Office for Pre-emption and after doing same amount of improving and living on said 160 acre pre-emption same length of time (or west of 6 Principal Meridian, Kansas and Colorado may live on same thirty months) and then make such proof and payment in cash, agricultural, college scrip or land warrants and get title to same, thus obtaining 320 acres of the Public Domain.

H. C. COUTTE, Pedee, Wisconsin, asks: "When was Capt Kidd born and when was he executed, and in what part of the United States did he bury his treasure or his spoil? Did he ever go as far as Pennsylvania? Is Prince Frederick William the husband of Queen Victoria's oldest daughter?"—Capt. Wm. Kidd, the pirate, was born about 1650. He was executed at London, May 24, 1701. He buried his treasure, or at least a part of it, on Gardiner's Island, at the east end of Long Island Sound. Prince Frederick William is the husband of Queen Victoria's oldest daughter.

S. C. N., Tiffin, Ohio, writes: "The information given others encourages me to ask the following questions: 'Who were Antony and Cleopatra?' also the pronunciation of the last, and where will I find an *extended history* of them? Who was Ossian?"—Mark Antony was a distinguished Roman, born 86 B. C. His mother was of the family of Cæsars. He was educated in riot and debauchery. He became early a distinguished soldier, and was one of Cæsar's ablest lieutenants in Gaul. He was serving as Tribune, and when the Roman Senate ordered Cæsar to disband his army he with Quintus Cassius vetoed the bill. They then fled to Cæsar and gave him occasion for crossing the Rubicon and marching his army on Rome. During Cæsar's absence in Spain, Antony was made Governor of Italy. He commanded in the great battle at Pharsalia and turned the tide. When Cæsar was made dictator, Antony was his prime adviser. At Cæsar's death he roused the country against his assassins. After defeating Cassius and Brutus, he as Triumvir divided the Roman Empire with Octavius, Antony taking the East. Here his debaucheries and revels outraged his people. He made the friendship of Cleopatra, the beautiful Queen of Egypt. After a brilliant campaign in Armenia, in which, though retreating he displayed the greatest generalship, he stopped his army in Egypt. Rome turned against him; Cleopatra deserted him; and misfortune overtaking him, he committed suicide, Cleopatra having sent him word that she was dead.

The Cleopatra of Antony, Cæsar, and of Shakespeare, was the seventh of the name who flourished in Egypt. She was of Hellenic blood, and not Egyptian. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, King of Egypt. At the age of 17 she married her brother and ascended the throne, her father having died about 51 B. C. The two were under the guardianship of Pompey. She quarrelled with her brother. This brother enraged Cæsar by conniving at the murder of Pompey, and Cleopatra so captivated him, that he espoused her cause, became almost her slave. Her brother was drowned and she became Queen of Egypt, marrying a younger brother. She went to Rome and lived openly with Cæsar as his mistress. When Cæsar went to Spain she returned to Egypt and enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous reign. She caused her second husband to be poisoned. As has been shown, she captivated Antony, and then deserted him. She died by the bite of an asp, which a servant brought her concealed among flowers. Cleopatra was a beautiful and accomplished woman. Spoke Greek, Latin, Hebrew and nearly all the languages of the nations then in intercourse with Rome. Plutarch says her voice had an inexplicable charm of soft attraction in its sounds, which no one could resist. She died B. C. 30, at the age of 39, having been Queen for 22 years.

For a history of the two, read any good history of Rome or read "Plutarch's Lives."

Ossian was a traditionary Scottish hero and bard, who is supposed to have flourished in the 3d or 4th century of the Christian era. He, like Homer, died blind.

JESSE & GOULD, Park City, Kansas, writes:—"We were soldiers, and emigrated to Southwest Kansas last February for the purpose of locating on or near some railroad. Not finding any place that suited us near the railroad, we located on unsurveyed land, and have since learned that where we have located will be railroad land as soon as it is surveyed. The question we wish to ask is, if ours happens to be an odd section, will the railroad company take it from us, or can we continue to hold it?"—The question is one that we can answer only in a general way. Such questions will have to be referred to proper authorities for settlement. If the line of the railroad was definitely fixed prior to your settlement, the lands, if in odd numbered sections, will go the Railroad. If the settlement was made prior to the date on which the line of the road was definitely fixed you will be allowed to file statements within three months from the date when the plat of survey is received at the District Land Office, and make proof and payment therefor within 30 months thereafter. Such questions as this, should be submitted to the Register of your Land Office. It is a question in which the expression of an opinion by the BLADE can help you but little.

JACOB MCLAUGHLIN desires to know the status of the Cherokee lands in Southeastern Kansas.—The "neutral lands" were disposed of in a body, by the Indian office, to J. F. Joy. Mr McLaughlin can get particulars by writing to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A. B. DANIELS, Parkerville, Kansas, writes;

"I wish you would inform me through your Correspondents Column whether there is any law allowing homesteads to be taxed or the improvements on the same. I am told that the improvements are taxed, breaking being valued at $4 per acre, and all other improvements in proportion. Please answer soon and oblige."—A Homestead, under the provision of section 4, of the act of May 20, 1862, is exempt from taxation until such a time as patent shall issue therefor. The question of taxation on improvements is one that does not come under general laws we imagine but is a matter subject to State legislation. Write for information to the Secretary of State of Kansas or ask your own County Auditor. Where the question is one relating to law the State or County officers are the proper persons to apply to, as their instructions are generally such as enable them to give authoritative decisions.

D. S. T., New Lebanon, Sullivan County, Ind., asks:—"1st. What is meant by "diamond of the first water?" Is it owing to its brilliancy, its color, its solidity of texture? Or upon what does it depend? 2d. What kind of diamonds are those possessed of little or no value? 3d. Where resides the nearest and best inspector of diamonds, as to their reality, their quality, and their value?"—A diamond of the first water is one that is perfectly transparent—literally like a drop of clear spring water. Diamonds of a rose tint stand next and green color is next to rose. 2. All diamonds are valuable. A diamond of a yellow shade is objectionable, and is rarely clear and sound. Diamonds that are, on account of their imperfections, unfit for jewelry, or the splinters from the cuttings of large diamonds are applied to practical purposes purpose—drills, &c. 3. H. T. Cook, Toledo, Ohio.

J. S. Melrose, Monroe County, Iowa, writes: "The people of this community are considerably excited over the subject of restricting Railroad freights and tariffs by Legislation. Some claim such legislation to be illegal. Others claim that the railroads of Illinois are working under legislative restriction, at the present time. By answering the following questions you will confer a great favor on a subscriber. 1st. Is there a law in Illinois restricting R. R. freights and tariff of travel—or any other state? If so give a synopsis of its bearing on railroads."—There is a law restricting freights, &c., in operation in Ohio. Such a law, or a law regulating passenger tariffs and rates, went into effect in Illinois July 1. We have not a copy of this law at hand, and understand its provisions only in a general way. Write to the Secretary of State of Illinois for a copy, if you propose to take any action on the question. Claiming that such legislation is illegal, when such laws are in operation, amounts to very little.

W. H. H., Knoxville, Fay county Mo.—Your "Notes on the Past, Present, and Future" are not suitable for a daily or weekly paper. Will be glad to hear from you on some other subject. The ground of your essay has been traveled over too many times, to be new. You should not write on both sides of the paper.

JOHN WOODWARD.—We should judge from your statement, which is indefinite, that you are not entitled to any bounty.

SUBSCRIBER, Falls Village, Connecticut, asks: "Which is proper, 'six pair of hose' or 'six pairs of hose'; 'one bushel of peas' or 'one bushel of pease'?—It is proper to say "six pairs." Lately the word "pease" has been used for "peas," but this is not general. It is correct however, to say "six bushels of pease," and it is correct to say "six bushels of peas.

J. H. S.—Ask some old trout fisher. Let your hair alone. If nature didn't give it a curl, you won't succeed in doing it by using any of the things advertised. The first guns, or small firearms, were small cannon, borne by two men. These were used in 1364. Hand guns of rude manufacture were made in 1471. The musket was invented about 1571. Pistols were used about 1544.

AN INQUIRER, Manchester, Ill., writes: "Will you please to inform me what is the pay of the midshipmen—the cadets at the Naval Academy, I mean. Suppose the candidate is 18 in April and the examination takes place in June, would that be sufficient to reject him?"—Midshipmen after graduating and while in sea service, receive $500 per annum. When on shore duty or leave, prior to graduating, $500 per annum. Your second question must be answered by the Board of Examiners. The law says the applicant must be between the ages of 14 and 18. We have no right to give any interpretation of this, and no rulings are given in authorities at hand. If you were nominated for the place before you were 18 we incline to the opinion that you would not be rejected simply because you were some weeks over age when examined.

F. B., is a house carpenter, and asks our advice about going to Canada. We have no positive knowledge of affairs and therefore have no advice to give.

D. E. WARNER, James Port, N. Y., asks about the same kind of question about going West and we make the same answer. In business affairs, a man should act on his own judgment. A carpenter would undoubtedly do well in the West, but whether he would do better than in New York, we have no means of knowing.

HARVEY SMITH, Pittsburgh, Ind., asks:—"How many dollars is a whole pension for a private soldier? 2. What is the highest amount drawn as pension by a Captain or Colonel. 3. Do all patents issued run for the same length of time, that is, does a patent for a small article run as long as a patent on a large one."—Persons who lost both hands or both eyes in line of duty in military service, are entitled to a pension of $25 per month. Persons who lost both feet are entitled to $20 per month. The questions as to patents was answered some weeks since. All patents for inventions in machinery, implements, &c., run for the same length of time. Patents for designs for bust, statue, alto-relievo; for printing of woolen, cotton &c., are granted for the term of three years and six months; or for seven years, or for fourteen years.

JOUTHA, Toledo, Ohio.—We see no joke and no sense in your lines entitled "Country Cousin."

GERMAN READERS, Toledo, Ohio, ask: "Who was the Commander of the Prussian army in 1864, at the Schleswig-Holstein affair. A great many admirers of the BLADE are anxious for the answer."—In 1864, the Austrian and Prussian armies acted as one, under the name of "The Austro-Prussian army for Schleswig-Holstein." The army was commanded by Field Marshal General Wrangel. The Prussian army formed the right wing of this allied army and was commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. The Austrian army formed the left wing, with Lieut Field Marshal de Gablanz as Commander.

READER, Lordstown, Ohio, asks: "What mode of baptism is practiced by the Greek Church? 2. Is there any branch of the Greek Church that baptize by effusion? 3. Is the Czar of Russia head over all the Greek Church? 4. Is there any branch of the Roman Catholic Church that baptize by immersion?"—The Greek Church practices what is known as trine immersion. 2. Not any recognized branch, because the mode of baptism is one of the peculiar tenets. 3. The Czar is not recognized as the head of the Greek Church, but only of that portion known as the Russian. The Church doctrine is the same as that of other branches of the Greek Church. 4. There is only the one form of baptism in the Roman Catholic Church.

T. C.—The "song to the Old Rock" is a little crude. The idea struggles too much with the words; the words in many lines express simply nothing. There is too much seeking after rhyme. As to the propriety of rhyme, there can be no question when some of our most beautiful poems are written in rhyme. Language expresses some thoughts best when melodious. We would like to see this "song to the Old Rock" as originally written.

SUBSCRIBER, Richfield.—Your verses will not do for publication. Kindly as we feel toward you we cannot give space to lines that when you are older, you will say yourself are not worthy of attention. Make yourself perfect by practice and then ask that your productions be published.

THE AUTHOR of Effie Ray is informed that the verses are not accepted. We cannot return manuscript except where the return postage is enclosed.

QUIZZ, Gibbon, asks: "Are soldiers of 1812 entitled to pension? If so, how shall they proceed to get it? An old soldier who is blind and in want is a resident of this vicinity. If Congress has passed a law granting him a pension I should like to see him get it."—Soldiers of 1812 are entitled to pension. Three weeks ago we published in this column complete instructions. If you wish further instructions and form, blanks, &c., apply to the pension agent in your district. There will be little or no expense.

L. D. FARMIN, Houston Minnesota.—The "new departure" was explained last week.

B. B., Shirley, Kansas, asks: "Why was the name 'Stonewall' given to the rebel General Jackson."—Because at Winchester, on March 23, 1862, he stationed the greater part of his men behind stone walls, and because he urged them to be as firm as the walls themselves. But they were not, and he retreated.

KENTUCKY SOLDIER.—We have before this expressed our views on the homestead question. We think they are well understood.

J. A. M., Evansville, Preston County, West Virginia.—The question as to Melchisidec was a sword six weeks ago. D. R. Locke, (Petroleum V. Nasby,) was born in Broome county, New York.

J. C., Moore's Salt Works, is respectfully informed that we have no space for speculations, however interesting they may be, and however much inclined we may be to indulge.

C. L. LORRAINE, Elgin, Minn., writes:—"1. Is there any University in the United States where a young man can work for his board and tuition? If so, where situated? 2. Which would be the best profession for a young man who depends on himself and is poor, a lawyer or a civil engineer, provided he was equally qualified for either? 3. Where can I get the rules of Mnemonics and what will they cost."—We have answered the first question to the best of our ability, three or four times. There is no Institution where the proposition is made to receive students in the way mentioned. At some of the Agricultural Colleges, arrangements are sometimes made, but these arrangements are not the rule. At Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, young men have been received on such terms. Write to the President of your State University at St. Paul, or to the President of Cornell. 2. It is entirely a matter of choice. In a general way, a civil engineer would be more apt to come early into a paying business. 3. We do not fairly understand the question. If you mean a work on Mnemonics or art of memory, we answer that there are no recent publications that we have any knowledge of. Ask for F. Gourands "Art of Memory," or his Mnemonic dictionary.

R. B., Bloomington, Ind., asks:—"In what part of Kansas is the government land subject to Homestead entry, or is any of the unappropriated government land subject to Homestead entry."—Any land not mineral land and that has been surveyed is subject to homestead entry. As the situation of affairs in Kansas is changing we advise all persons making such inquiries to write for definite information to "Register of Land Office, Topeka, Kansas."

J. M., Richmond, Ind.—Congress has enacted laws giving to the soldier 160 acres of land. A soldier can homestead 160 acres of land it is claimed and can also, after perfecting his title under the law, pre-empt 160 acres under the circumstances given by a correspondent above. The same correspondent asks:—"Would a marriage license, issued under an assumed name, be legal. 2. Do you think any good can come from secret societies of any kind?"—1. The question does not turn on the legality of the license, but on the legality of the marriage. If the license is procured by fraud; the woman deceived; her friends and relatives deceived; the marriage could be dissolved by the Courts. The question is one for the Courts. 2. Yes.

JOSHUA MCCAY, Iowa, writes:—"I would like to know whether the law requires a Postmaster, when a letter is presented for registration, to see the amount of money it contains and give a receipt for it or not. When the Postmaster receives the receipt from the person to whom the letter is sent, does the law require him to retain that receipt or give it to the person sending the letter."—The law does not require the Postmaster to see the contents of the letter or to know anything about them. The person who presents the letter states that it is valuable and it is so registered. The Postmaster gives a receipt stating that letter number 483, or whatever the number may be was received from the person named.—Another receipt is attached to the letter. The person receiving the letter signs this receipt and it is returned to the Postmaster sending the letter. This receipt the *Postmaster retains*, as a matter of course, as it is the receipt showing that the Department performed its duty in forwarding the letter.

E. P. EYRAM, Fremont, Iowa, asks:—"What route did the friends of our late martyred President Lincoln take, after his death, for his burial, from Washington, D. C? Also what were the principal points made? New York and Chicago? or was it not. I claim that these two cities were the principal points made."—The route incuded all the principal cities in the country. The funeral procession left Washington on Friday, April 21 and stopped at Baltimore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Remained at Philadelphia 22d and 23d, reached New York on the 24th and remained until Tuesday, April 25th. The procession then moved to Albany, then to Buffalo Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and then to Chicago, reaching the last place May 1st. The body lay in state in the Court House at Chicago. The funeral car reached Springfield May 3d.

B. J. CONRAN, Corbandale, Tennessee, asks:—"1. In the question of "Which is of the most benefit to the country, the farmer or mechanic," for debate, is it meant mechanic by profession or by any kind of machinism? 2. By the expression "Flags at half mast" is it meant that the flag is lowered to half the height of the pole or that the pole is leaning toward the ground, letting the flag remain on the end of the pole? Please answer the above queries in "one of the most interesting columns" of the BLADE and oblige a couple of your subscribers."—We fail to see any point in the first question. On one side you group farmers, on the other all artisans, or mechanics. You can only give mechanic one meaning and that Webster gives you—"A workman or laborer other than agricultural—an artificer; artisan; operative." 2. A flag at half mast is lowered to half the height of the pole.

M. D. NEWMAN, Lima, Ohio.—Rochelle Register, E. L. Otis, editor.

Koopmanschap, the importer of heathen Chinese, has been to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to look after the interests of 350 Chinamen who were taken there to work on a railroad, and have received no pay. He found them living on blackberries and crawfish, and probably deemed the diet healthy for the Mongolian constitution, as it is said he left them to continue the same regimen.

Mr. Tschudi, of Cairo, got into the papers there as "Tschomidi." Mr. T. now wants to know "if you reporters don't know how to spell my name, how Tschudi?"

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WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.—No established remedy has stood critical tests so well. 1w

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1871.

Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 18¼c. Flour in fair demand and prices have advanced; receipts 8,000 bbls superfine Western and State, $4 40@4 95; common to medium extra, $5 15@5 45; good to choice, $5 50@6 30; white Western extra, $6 35@6 75; Ohio extras, $5 25@6 30. St. Louis, $5 45@6 80. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whiskey firm at 94c. Wheat in fair demand and higher for winter; receipts 13,000 bu, spring, No 2 at 135c; red winter western 140@145c; amber, 147@151c, white Michigan, to arrive this week, 153c. Duluth spring No 1, 136c; No 2 spring Chicago, to arrive first two days in September, 123c; Toledo No 3 to arrive this week, 140c. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn—there is a speculative demand and higher prices; receipts 102,000 bu, common Western mixed, 67c; good to choice, 69c. Oats dull and unsettled; receipts 175,000 bu western and Ohio, old and new, 44@51c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@15¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba and English island 9¼@11c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Crude Petroleum 13¾c; refined 23¾c. Total stock of grain—wheat 386,000 bu, corn 2,403,000 bu, oats 35,000 bu, rye 35,000 bu, malt 177,000 bu, peas 26,000 bu. Pork steady; new mess $ 3¾, prime $10¾@11, prime new mess $ 1¾@12. Beef nominal, prime mess $10@20. India mess $12@24. Cut Meats dull; hams 12@14c, shoulders 5¾@6¾c, middles quiet. Lard firmer; prime mess 9@9¼c, kettle cried 9¾c, September and October 9¾c, November 9¾c, December and January 9¾c. Butter—western 16@20c, state 15@30c. Cheese dull at 6@10¾c.

LATEST.

Flour steady at $5 15@5 85 for shipping extras. Wheat firm; winter red western 146@144c amber 145@15 c. Oats irregular; western and Ohio 49@48c. Mess Pork, September and October, $13¾. Fierce Beef—prime mess $15 20. Lard firm at 9¾c cash and September, 9¾c bid for October, 10c asked. November, December and January 9¾c. Eggs dull at 18@19c.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14

Sterling Exchange 109¾.			
Coupons of '81.....	118	Coup's of '67.....	113½
do of '62.....	114½	do of '65.....	114
do of '64.....	114	10-40s.....	113⅝
do of '65.....	114½	Currencies.....	115
do new	112½	Gold.....	1.2¼

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, 1871.

Flour—The market is dull and 25c lower per bbl, at $3 75 to $4 for fine, $4 25 for superfine, extra $4 50 to $5, and $5 75@6 75 for double extra and fancy. Rye Flour unchanged at $5. The market for wheat has been fairly active and steady throughout the week with a gradual improvement from the dull market of Thursday last. We quote Amber 1c better at 126c; No 1 white Michigan 3c higher at 126c; white Michigan extra (the new grade) 133c; No 2 white Wabash 1c off at 131c; No 1 Red closed unchanged at 125c; No 2 Red active and 3¼c better at 123¼c. No 3 held 4c higher at 117c; Rejected Red 2c better at 102c; No 2 Amber Illinois 2c higher at 125c. Corn has been steady and has advanced in price; we quote Highmixed 1½c higher at 53½c; Lowmixed unchanged at 51½c, an improvement from the close of last week; Yellow nominally unchanged at 55c; White 55c; No Grade dull at 49c. Oats quiet and 2½c lower at 39c for No 1 and 3½c lower at 34c for No 2; Michigan nominal at 38¾c. Rye quiet at 60c for No 1. Seeds inactive and nominal flax Seed, $1 65. Butter dull and nominally 1c lower at 9@10 for common and 15@18c for choice. Pork inactive and 50@100c lower at $14 for light and $15 for heavy mess. Hams, smoked, 15 @16c—Lard in kegs, 8¾@9¾c in bbls, 9¾c. Mill Feed dull and lower at $14 for Bran, $16 for Shorts and $25@27 for Middlings. White Beans, small hand picked, $1 25@1 50; large, $1@1 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 18@18¼c. Flour steady; family, $5 40@5 65. Wheat steady—No 1 red winter, 115c. Corn in good demand, 52c. Rye firm, 65@66c. Oats steady, 30@38c—Barley quiet, 80@90c. Groceries unchanged—Linseed Oil quiet, 86c. Lard firm in light demand but firm, 7¾@75c. Eggs steady, 12½c. Butter steady; prime to choice 17@22c. Cheese quiet and weak, 9@9½c. Flax Seed dull, $1 60. Pork in light demand but firm, $12 60 offered with sales but $12 50@$13 generally asked, closed dull. Lard quiet; asking 8¾c. Bulk meats opened firm but closed dull; asking for shoulders 5¾@6¾c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib, 7¾c; sales ¾c less. Bacon opened firm but closed dull; holders not willing to make concessions; asking for shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib 7¾c, sales of sides at 7¾@7¾c cash, and 7¾@7¾c seller Sept. Tobacco in good demand at full prices; sales 180 hhds. Whiskey in fair demand and higher, 88c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.

Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and ½c higher; No. 2 106¾c cash, 102¾c seller August, 106¾c first half; this afternoon market steady at 102¾@102¾c seller August; 106¾@106¾c first half, 99¾@99¾c seller Sept. Corn firm and 1c higher; No. 2 mixed 47¾c cash, 45¾c seller August; this afternoon market steady at 45¾@45¾c seller August 43¾c seller Sept., 47¾c bid for cash. Oats active and easier, and ¾c lower; No 2 30c cash, 29¾@30c seller August, 29¾@29¾c seller Sept. Rye active; No 2 5.c. Barley fairly active and easier; No. 2 spring 57@59c. Hogwines steady at 88c. Mess pork $12 75. Lard 8¾c. Dry salted shoulders 4¾@5c; short rib middles 5¾@6c.

Louisville Market.

Aug. 14, 1871.

Tobacco active and firm; sales 50 hhds. Cotton quiet but steady at 18¾c. Flour steady, fair demand; extra family $5 75. Wheat firm, in demand at 115@125c for choice red and white. Corn 65c for sheiled in round lots, sacked. Oats firm at 48@50c sacked from store. Rye in fair demand at 73c. Barley 70c. Provisions dull but firm. Mess Pork $12. Bacon—shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard 9¾@11c. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Whiskey firm at 89c.

Baltimore Market.

Aug. 14, 1871.

Flour dull; western family, $6 75@7 25. Wheat dull; choice white, 155c; common to fair, 110@125c. Corn quiet and weak; mixed western, 65@67c. Oats quiet, 43@48c. Mess Pork firmer, $14 50@$15. Bacon—shoulders, 6¾@7c; sides, 8c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c. Hams 14@16¾c. Lard, 10¾@11c. Whiskey, 94.

Philadelphia Market.

Aug 14, 1871.

Flour dull and drooping; Indiana and Ohio, $6 50@$7. Wheat steady; red western, 130@135c. Rye steady at 79c. Corn dull but unchanged—Oats dull; new western 45@47c. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey steady at 94c.

Oswego Market.

Aug 14, 1871.

Flour steady; spring, $6 75; amber, $7 25. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee held at 130c, red Wabash No 2, 131c; new white Michigan, 121c.

Cleveland Market.

Aug. 14, 1871

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No 1 red winter held at 122@123c; No 2 do. 119c. Corn steady; high mixed 57c. Oats dull at 39c. Petroleum dull but unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 14.

Wheat steady; No 1 white, 127c; amber, 125c; extra, 134¾c. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm. No 2 108c; No. 1 111c. Other grains unchanged.—Freights unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Total number of beeves 7,500 for to-day 141 cars Communipaw, 87 do at 100th street market, 64 at Weehawken, or 5,300 head. Trade active. All sold at ¼c advance; closing firm. Prime droves reached 12@12¼c; few selections 12¾; good fair cat le sold at 11¾c; thin at 10½c; Texans at 8¾@9¾c; average 10¾c. One drove of 6 cwt Texan sold at 8c. A drove of thin dry cut Indiana sold at 10¾@11c; five cars of Kentucky, 25 at 11¾@12c, and 60 extras, 10 cwt at 12¾c. Sheep—total 28,600 head. Market rather weak, 5@6c for thin to prime. Lambs heavy and dull at 6¾@7¾c; few extras. Some extra, 66 lbs, Canada lambs at 8c; lot 63 lbs at 6¾c; 61 lbs at 7¾c; 1 car at 70 lbs Ohio sheep at 8c. 1 car 88 lbs at 8¾c, and a lot of 88 lbs at 6c. On market 9,500. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 for the week and 6,500 to-day. Market active at an advance; live selling at 5¾@5¾c; 2 cars Ohio, 190 lbs, sold at 5¾c. Dressed weights 6¾@7¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14—Beef cattle are in better demand and firm; 24,000 extra Pennsylvania and western steers sold at 7@7¾c; fair to good, 4¾@5¾c; common 3¾@4¼c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 9,000 at 5@5¾c. Hogs unchanged; sales of 2,800 at $6 75@7 20 per cwt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Hogs dull and weak at $4 30@4 65. Cattle in good demand, and 15@20c higher at $3 25@5 62½c.

A Pittsburgh paper says: "Samuel Eddy, on being released from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, after having served five years for counterfeiting, repaired to Pittsburgh to greet his wife, but found that another man had taken up with her. After jawing awhile about their claims, they concluded to settle the quarrel by a game of seven-up, the wife to be the stake, and she was won by the fellow who had imposed on Sam during his absence. Sam took a pipeful of tobacco, and started off whistling a comic air, as unconcerned as if he had lost only a glass of lager.

This case will be regarded by masculine cynics as but another examplification of the inconstancy of women,—said cynics not taking into consideration the hardship of remaining single for five long years after one had become accustomed to the conjugal condition. But, to show that some women, at least, are not liable to the charge of fickleness, the fact is to be noted that a Georgia man, after an absence and oblivion of thirty-eight years, dropped in upon his family, the other day, as if nothing had happened, and found his wife still true and waiting for him. The mathematical deduction to be fairly drawn from these instances is, that woman's stability bears the same relation to woman's unstability as the number 38 does to the number 5—the score standing nearly eight to one in favor of the former.

Campaign of 1871.

THE TOLEDO BLADE

The Gubernatorial Campaign of 1871 will be the most important in its results of any for years. The Democracy hope to carry the States in which elections are to be held this Fall, as a prelude to victory in the Presidential Campaign of '72, hence the importance of

Victory! Thorough and Sweeping.

The legality of the Amendments, and all the acts of the Party are to be passed upon this Fall.

THE TOLEDO BLADE

Will do all in its power to ensure the Victory this Fall, so necessary as a glorious opening of the decisive Campaign in 1872, and that it may have the widest possible circulation, it will be sent as follows:

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(With a Copy extra to the sender of the Club.) All above Ten will be sent at the rate of Forty Cents each. We look to Republicans of each School District to raise a Club.

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Will be continued during the Campaign, as occasion warrants.

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A FAMILY MEDICINE CASE IS A FAMILY NECESSITY. You must have something to give for cold, for a headache, diarrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, croup, whooping cough, or other of the hundred ills that are sure to come. Forewarned is forearmed. You have it in a case of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. Simple—so you can make no mistake; ready—so you need not wait; safe—so you may act fearlessly; efficient—so you may feel confident. Medicines that cure, but do not kill; that save, but do not destroy.

No.	Cures.	Price in boxes.	Cents.
1	"	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations.....	25
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3	"	Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants....	25
4	"	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults.....	25
5	"	Dysentery, Griping Bilious Colic.....	25
6	"	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting.....	25
7	"	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8	"	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	25
9	"	Head-aches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	25
10	"	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11	"	Suppressed or Irregular Periods.....	25
12	"	Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13	"	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.....	25
14	"	Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas...	25
15	"	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16	"	Fever and Agues, Chills Fever, Ague..	50
17	"	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18	"	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes.....	50
19	"	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza..	50
20	"	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs.....	50
21	"	Asthma, Suppressed Breathing.....	50
22	"	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing.....	50
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CONSUMPTION!
ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE.
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

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Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of